THE DAVID HAMEL SCALAR GENERATOR

by courtesy of Dan LaRochelle

created on 05-05-97 - *JLN Labs* - Last update 05-31-98

Dan LaRochelle has recently visited David Hamel in Canada and he sent to me some interesting informations about the David Hamel Scalar Generator.

<< Mr. Hamel showed me pictures of this device when I went to see him in Canada.

He said this device produced many different Scalar effects. It could also be used to generate Scalar Currents.

The Rings of this device are built just like the "Bedini Gate" All the same magnet poles on the inside and outside of each ring.When I went to see David Hamel in Canada, he showed me pictures of this device in operation. The photos were double exposed or fogged! David Hamel said there were other scalar effects from this device as well!

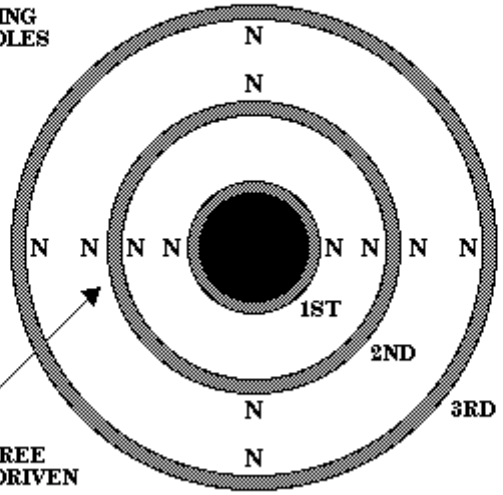
The Mechanical Rotation of the Rings is just to show you how each ring moves in relation to each other.

>>

Dan LaRochelle

DAVID HAMEL SCALAR GENERATOR

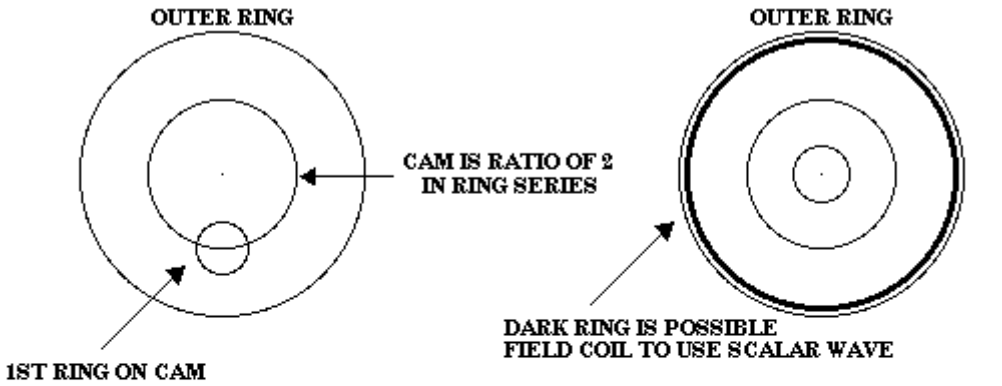
ALL RINGS REPEL USING
NORTH MAGNETIC POLES

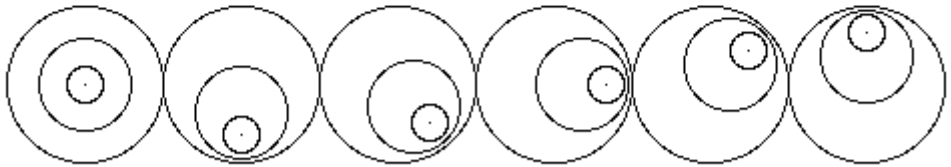


RATIO OF RINGS:

1 : 2 : 4

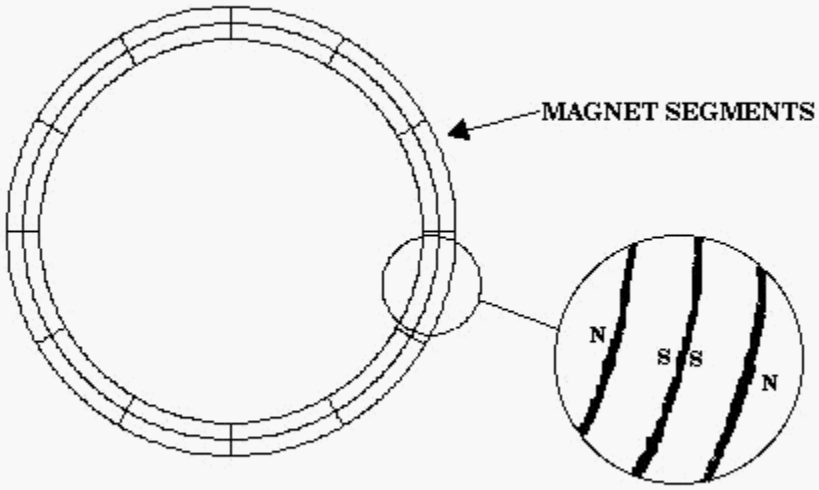
CENTER RING IS FREE
FLOATING OR CAM DRIVEN





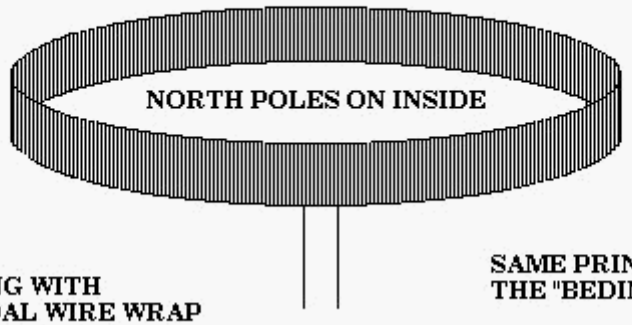
MECHANICAL ROTATING ACTION OF RINGS

DAVID HAMEL SCALAR GENERATOR



SECOND MAGNETIC RING COMPOSITION

DAVID HAMEL SCALAR GENERATOR

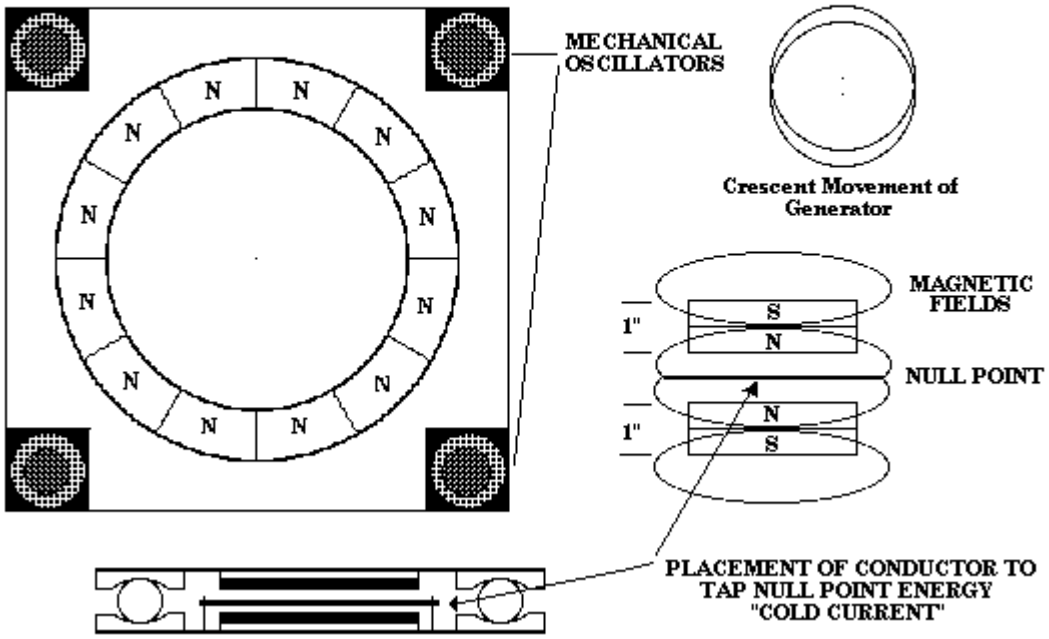


3RD RING WITH
TOROIDAL WIRE WRAP

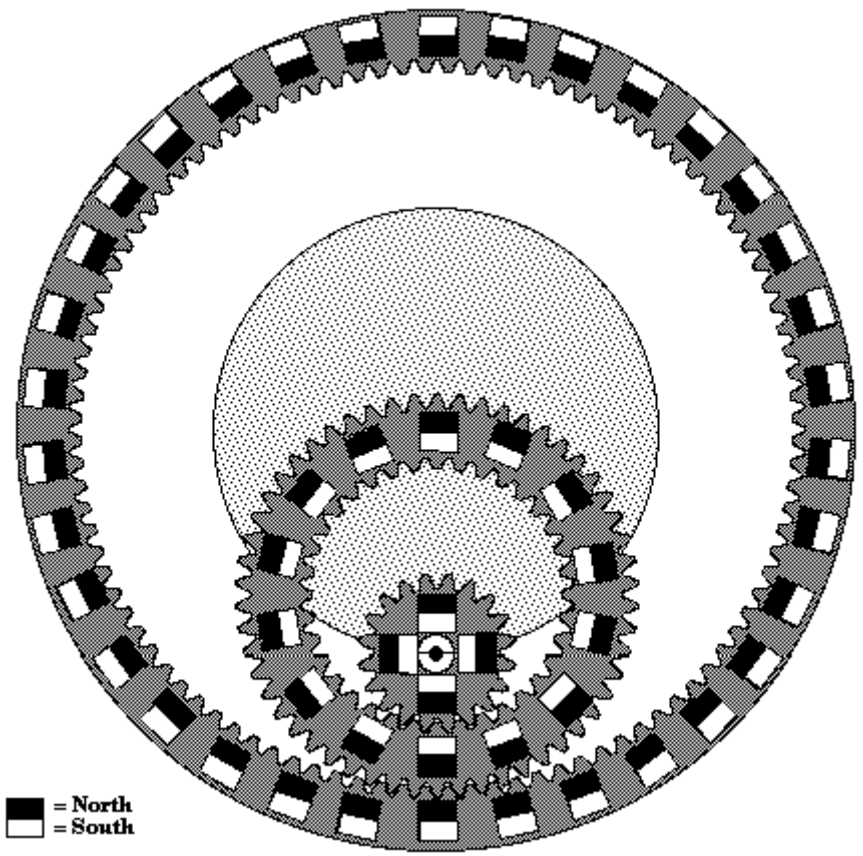
SAME PRINCIPLE AS
THE "BEDINI GATE"

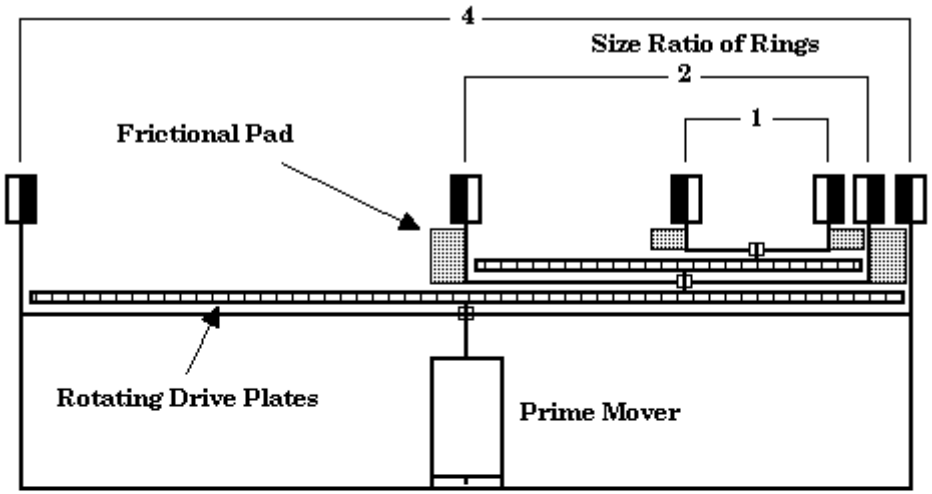
This device is actually being tested.

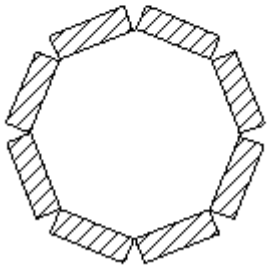
David Hamel Scalar Generator



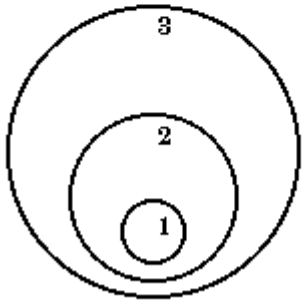
The main power stage


= North
= South





End to End Placement
of Magnets



1st Ring Attracts 2nd Ring
2nd Ring Rejects 3rd Ring

The disc magnet #1 is in <u>attraction</u> to the disc magnet #2 (with the control rod attached to it)

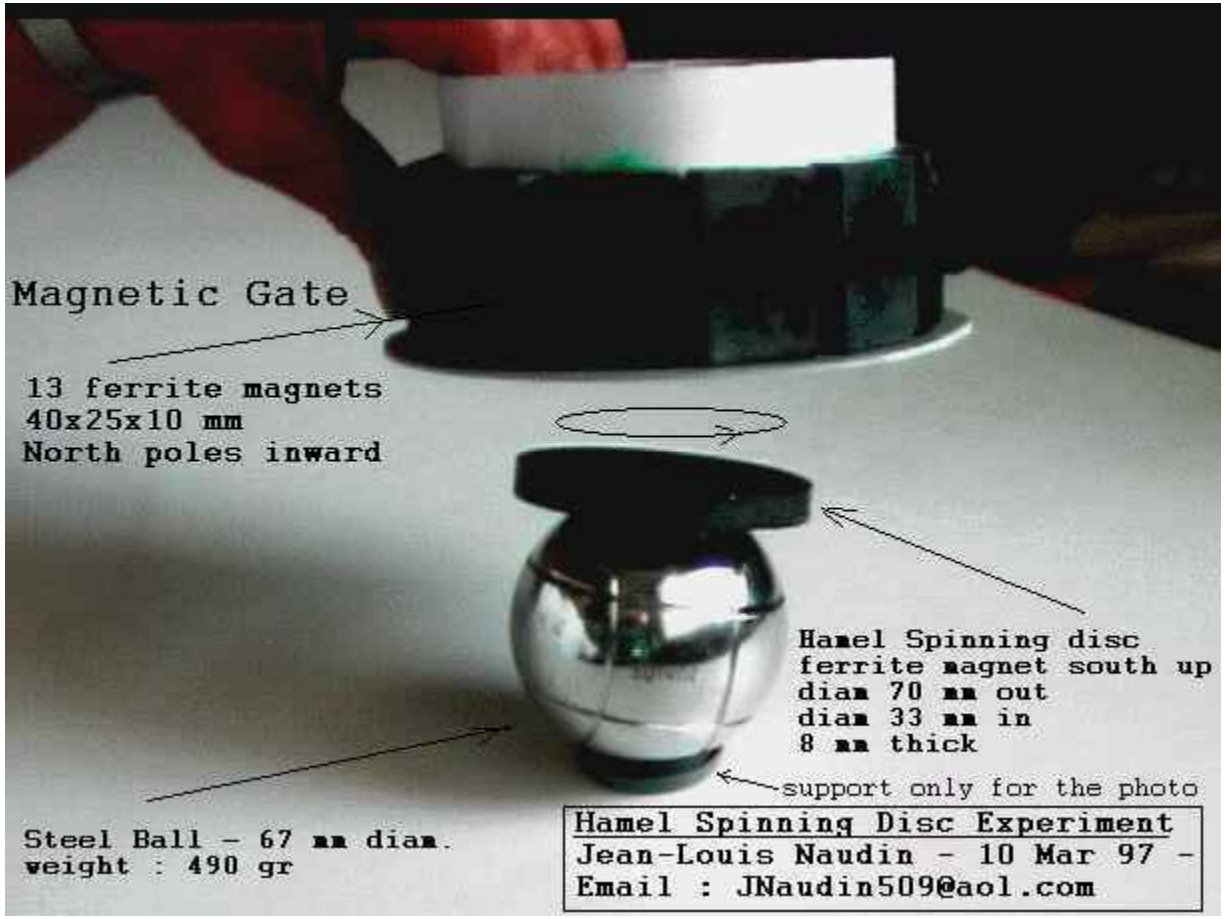
The disc magnet #2 is in <u>repulsion</u> to the disc magnet #3 (with the control rod going up through it)

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies home page

The Hamel Spinning Disc Experiment V2.0

10 March 97 - Jean-Louis Naudin



This device is based on Hamel magnetic motor demonstration. The Magnetic gate is build with 13 ferrite magnets 40x25x10 mm sticked outside a 100 mm PVC tube. The Hamel spinning disc is build with a ring magnet (outer diam.70 mm, inner diam. 33 mm, 8 mm thick) sticked on a 67 mm steel ball (490 gr weight).

Operation :

Take your magnetic gate in hands under the Hamel spinning device. The ring magnet start to spin fast like a top, if you tune correctly the distance between the magnetic gate and the ring magnet.The magnetic gate above must be tilted and slightly offset axially... poles arranged so the magnets attract, not repel.

Comments :

I can keep it spinning by moving and tilting the upper assy slowly from side to side. This changes the force vector to one side of the ring/ball and precession takes over. This MANUAL ALTERATION (with hands !!) of the force vector and precession is the reason of the result spin. If you put the magnetic gate in a fixed position, the Hamel spinner disc begin to spin but stops after a short time.....

(For more informations about "magnetic gate" see at : John Bedini's Magnetic Gate)

If you need more informations or if you have any suggestions send me your **Feedback**

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies **home page**

The Hamel Antigravity Device Project

created on 9 May 1997- ***JLN Labs*** - Last update on September 23th, 1999

The David Hamel

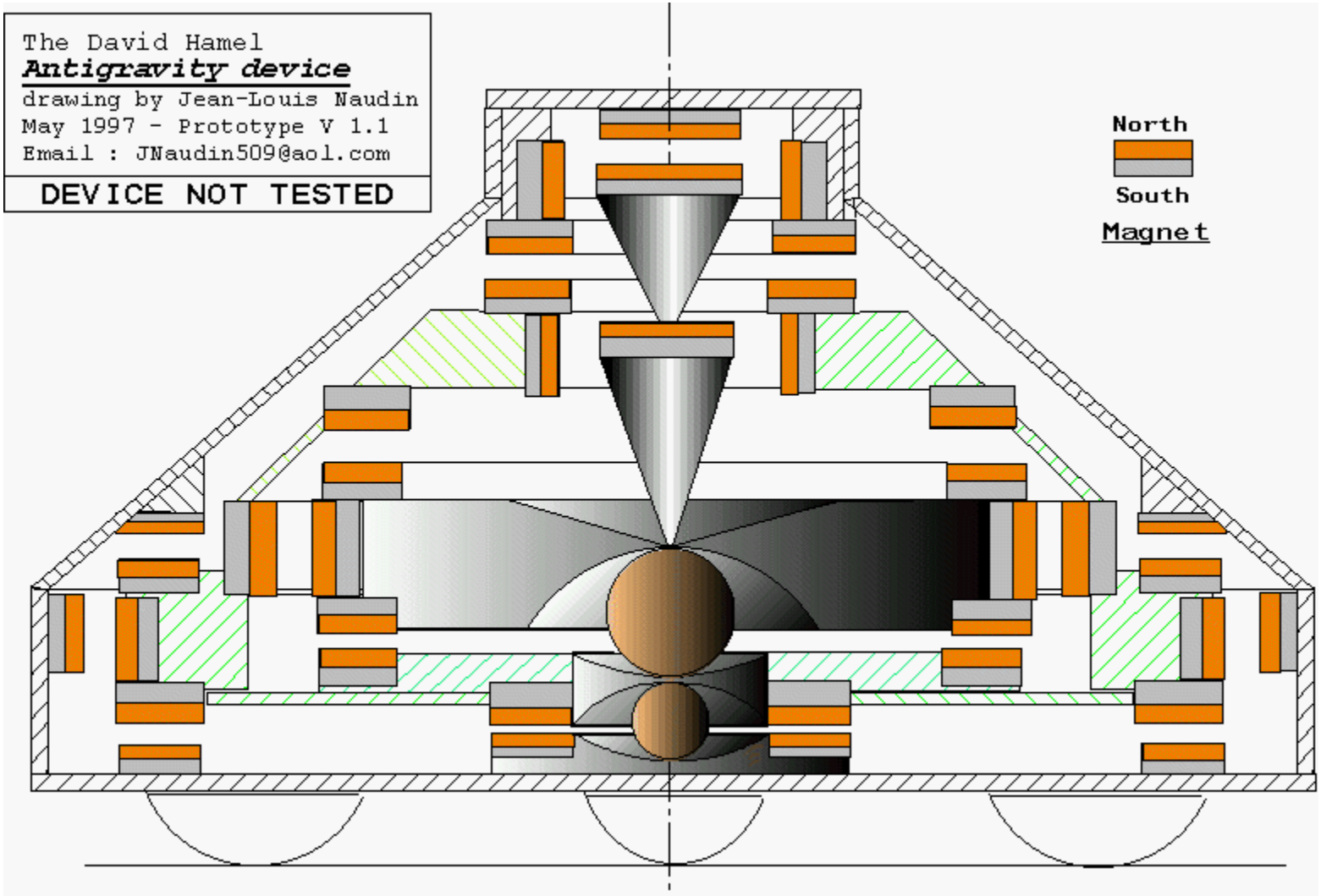
Antigravity device

drawing by Jean-Louis Naudin

May 1997 - Prototype V 1.1

Email : JNaudin509@aol.com

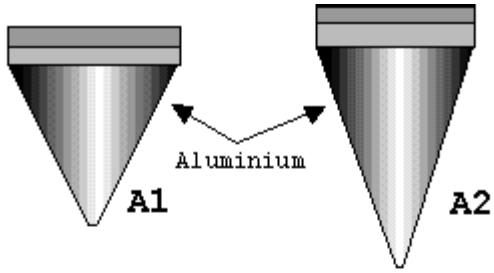
DEVICE NOT TESTED

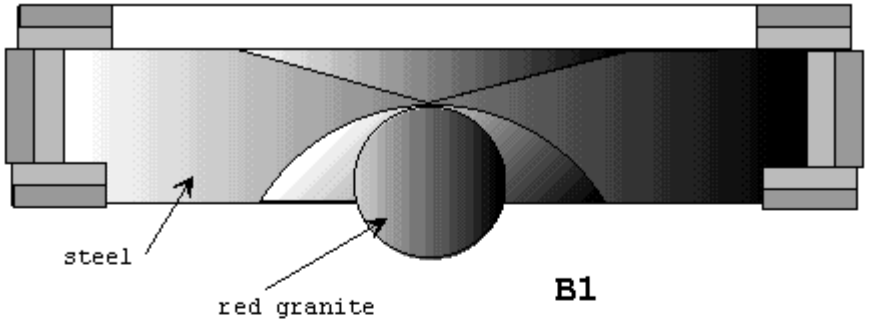


The Hamel Antigravity Device Project

created on 9 May 1997- ***JLN Labs*** - Last update on September 23th, 1999

Detailled Parts

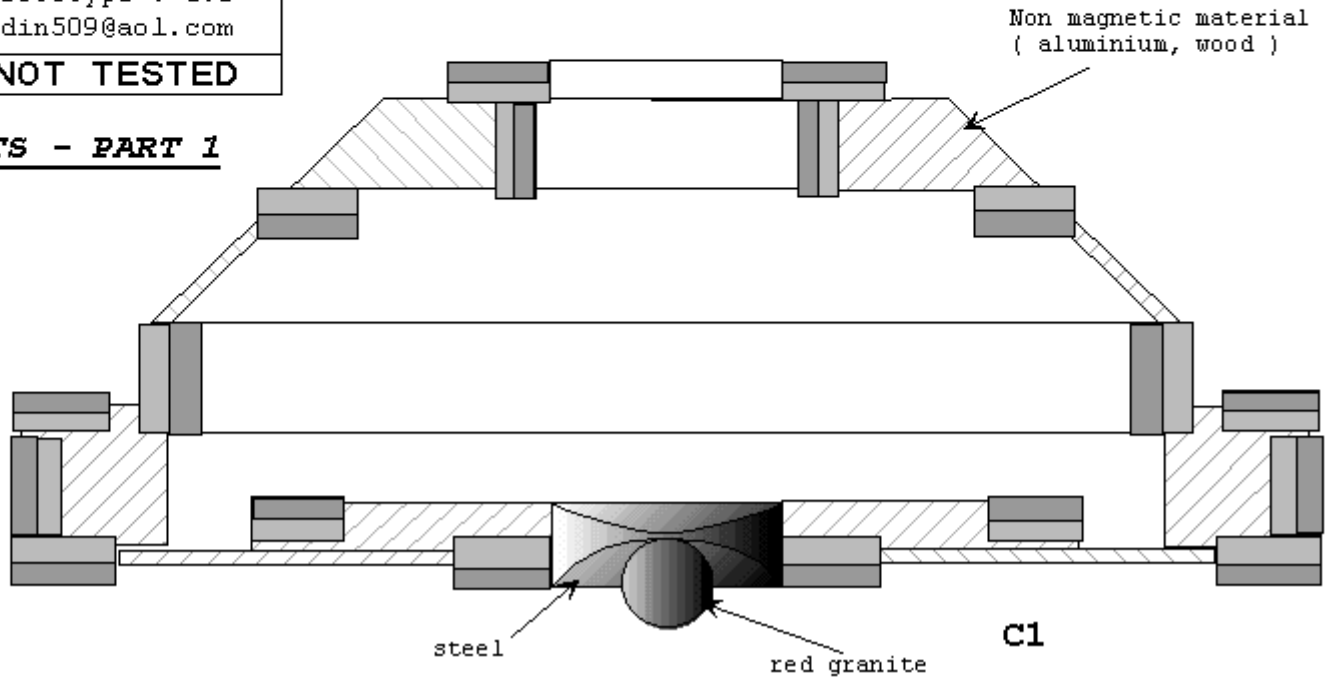




The David Hamel
Antigravity device
drawing by Jean-Louis Naudin
May 1997 - Prototype V 1.1
Email : JNaudin509@aol.com

DEVICE NOT TESTED

COMPONENTS - PART 1



The David Hamel

Antigravity device

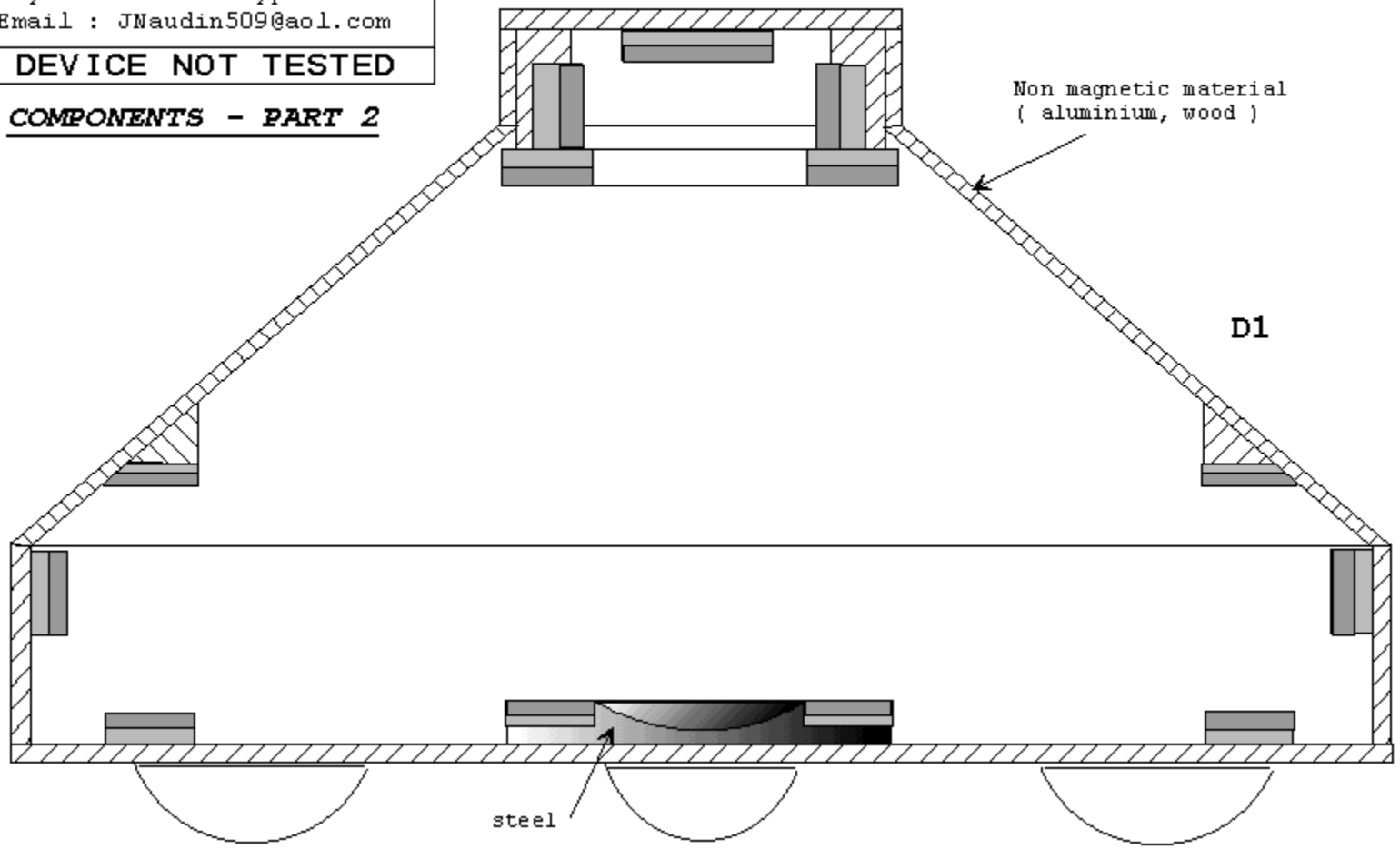
drawing by Jean-Louis Naudin

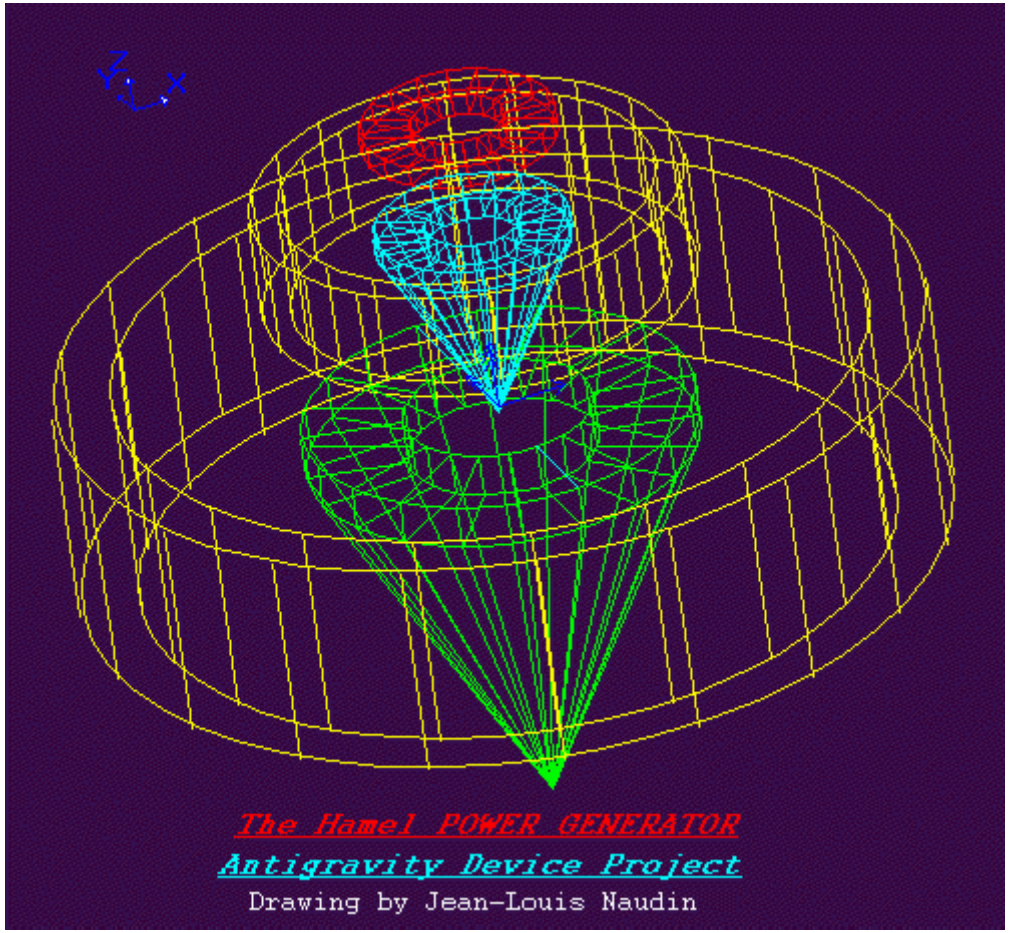
May 1997 - Prototype V 1.1

Email : JNaudin509@aol.com

DEVICE NOT TESTED

COMPONENTS - PART 2





The Hamel "Antigravity" device seems to be a "**Multi-Stages Parametric Resonator**". The first cone element (at the top) is the first activator, which ring with the second cone element and transmit the mechanical wobble throught a magnetic coupling.

If we considered the spinning rate from the bottom to the top :

vC1 is the angular speed of the lower component C1

vB1 is the angular speed of component B1

vA2 is the angular speed of component A2

vA1 is the angular speed of component A1

The ratio of angular speed is :

vB1 = 2 vC1 , vA2 = 2 vB1 , vA1 = 2 vA1

(the angular speed ratio are : **1 : 2 : 4 : 8** from the bottom to the top)

A standing wave starts from the bottom towards the top of the device with differents time frames.

This is a wonderfull "**Multi-Stages parametric resonator**" design with magnetic coupling.

The result is a **magnetic vortex of energy** from the bottom to the top produced by the spin and the magnetic compression process.

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

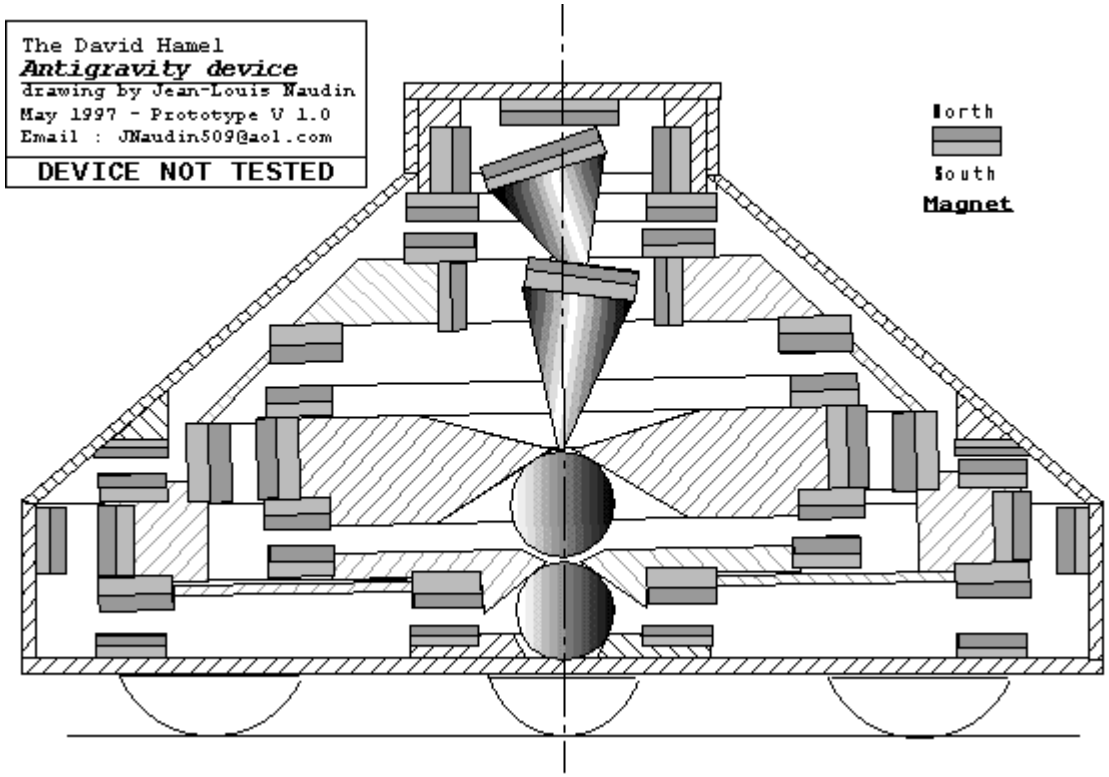
Return to Previous page

Basic Explanation of the principle

" A tornado-like rushing of air moved up through the ship to produce a tremedous friction. The cone withing cone wobbled at high speed and were kept continously off-balance. As the cones wobbled and the air rushed between them, lighting-like flashes appeared between them. Hamel was shown the outside rim of the ship, where numerous opening served to allow the in and out motion of the air as it rushed between the wobbling cones. These air opening controlled not only the amount of air but the direction of flow. As the air was moved at high velocities through the gap between woobling cones, it became ionized to produce a stream of charged particles.

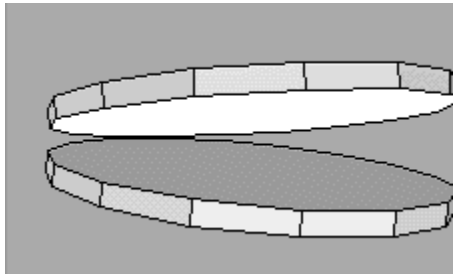
The cones not only produced energy but also provided propulsion. This was accomplished by a small weighted ball, rolling in circular path in a restricted space. The circular movement of this ball (remember you the Hamel spinning top experiment (see my video)) appeared to have a falling motion, always seeking equilibrium.

The upper area of the cones were suspended on magnetic parts which were kept unbalanced to sustain the disruption of equilibrium to produce the wobbling effect. Imagine a horizontal disk, suspended on point, forever falling or tilting sideways as a metal ball rolled forward on its rim. This produced the grateful fluttering effect which Hamel likened to ' a butterfly above a magnetic field '. The magnet would not wear out because they were suspended on a magnetic field. Movement of the cones produced an electro-gravitational field to cause the ship to lose its connection with gravity, thereby neutralizing it's 'weight'. Movement of the ship could be controled by pulling the ball out of rotation....." Ref document : "Hamel.asc" (KeelyNet BBS/ Jerry Decker)

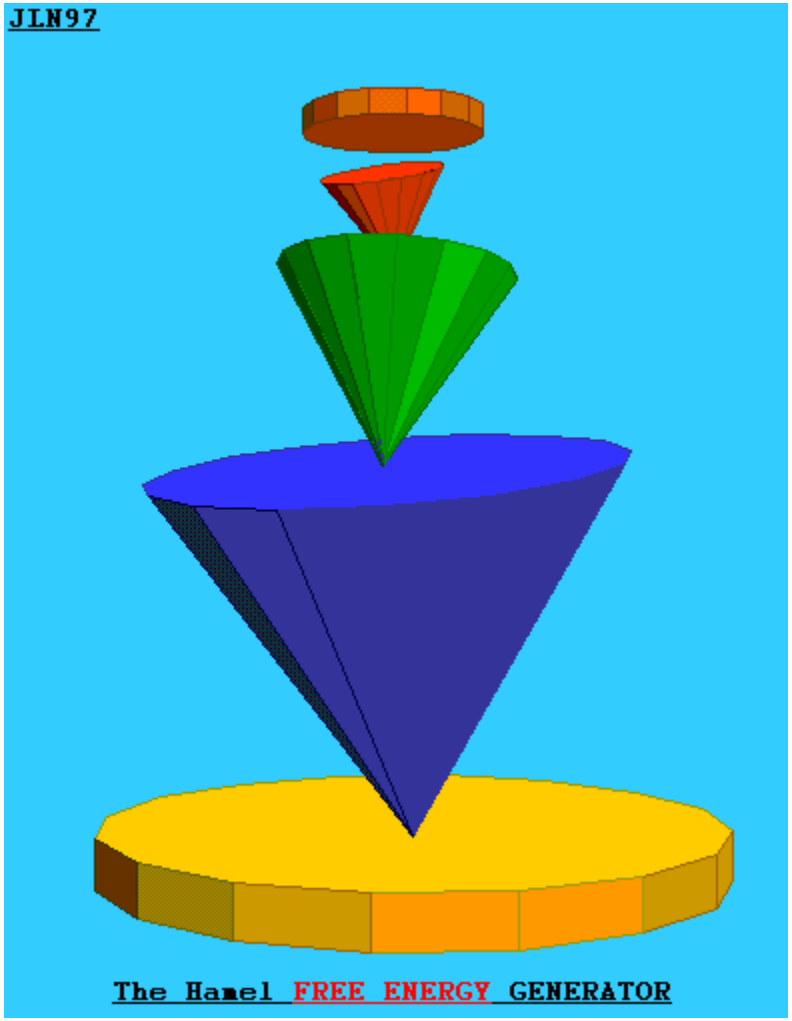


This device use two principles. The first is call: "**Weight into Speed**", the second is the "**Magnetic Principle**" :

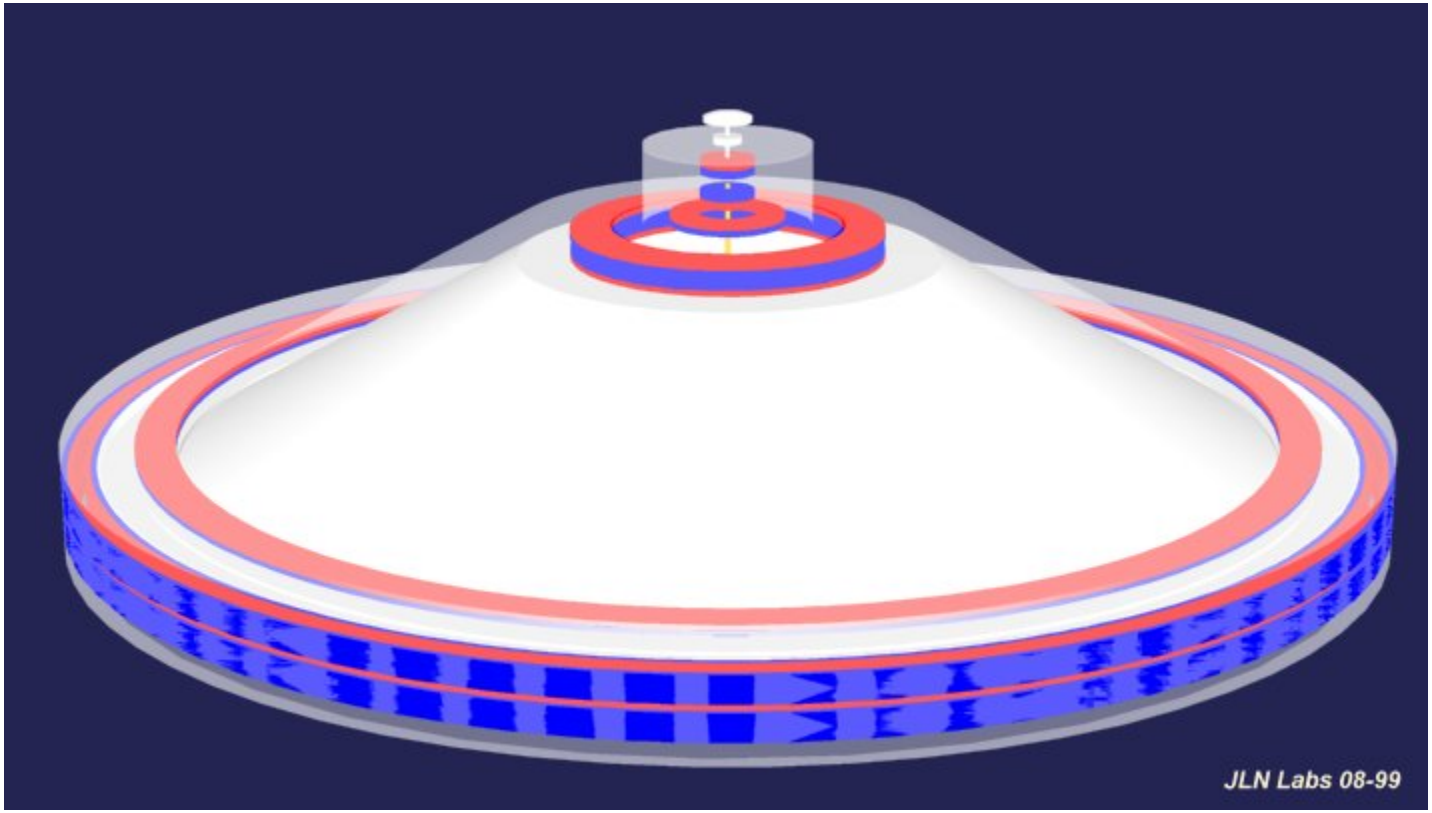
The "Magnetic Principle" : It uses same principle as the "Hamel Spinner". The destabilizing magnet on top is the "Hamel Spinner" and the first Cone that wobbles would equate to the smaller disc magnet and ball bearing. The Spinner wants to move in a circular path under the larger destabilizing magnet. That is in part why the cones Wobble. The cones want to seek equilibrium, but can only find it in a dymanic way ! The field that developes inside and around the device is a gravity well.



<u>The "Weight into Speed" principle</u> : This pulls on the Cones or in the case of the "Weight into Speed" principle, pulls on the Granite Ball! The Ball continually falls into a black hole of potential energy, but never finding it in the process! A continuous motion!



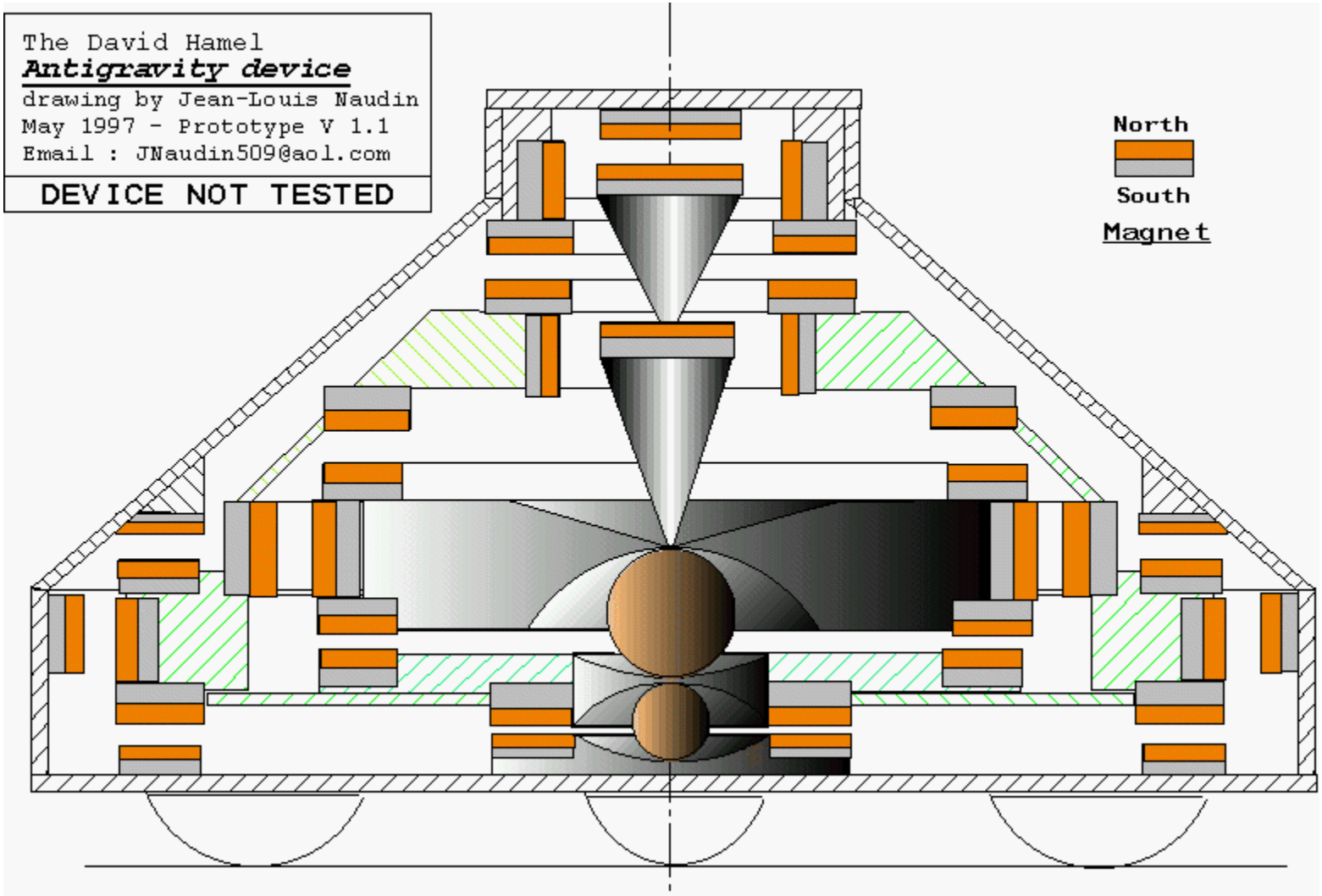
Both the "Magnetic principle" and the "Weight into Speed" devices will, if built right, run for many thousands of years !


JLN Labs 08-99

The Hamel Antigravity Device Project

created on 9 May 1997- ***JLN Labs*** - Last update on September 23th, 1999

Thanks to Dan LaRochelle



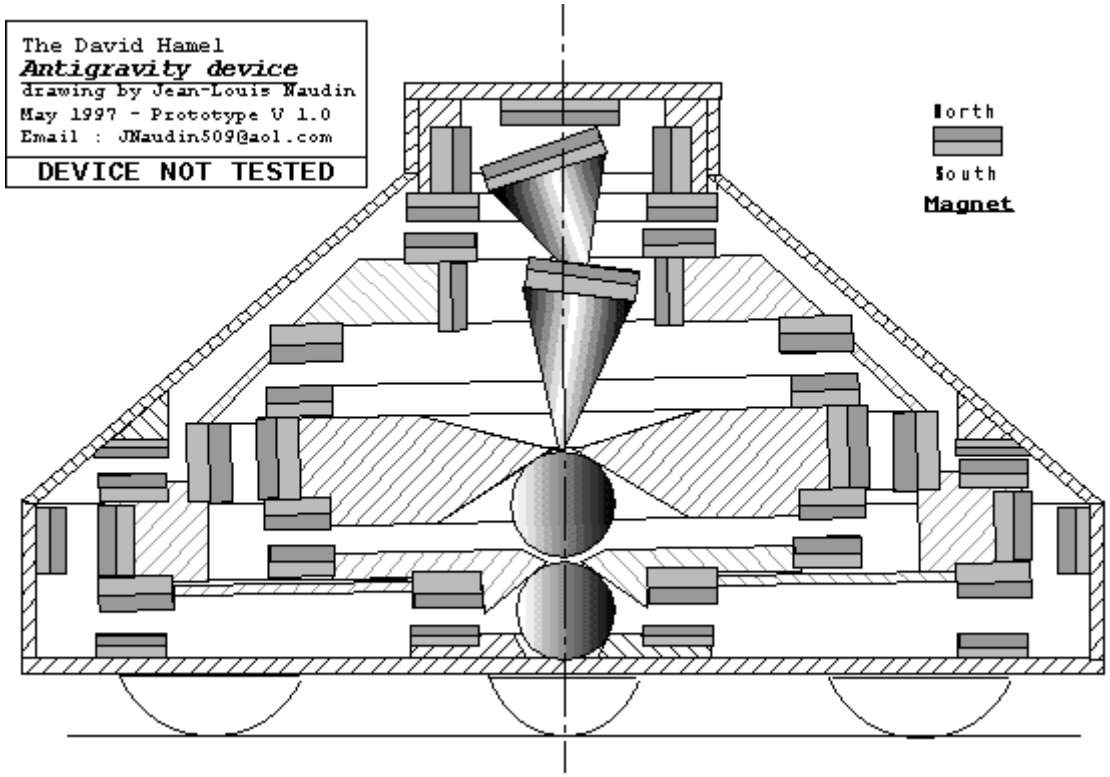
[Detailled parts of the device (click here)]

Basic Explanation of the principle

" A tornado-like rushing of air moved up through the ship to produce a tremedous friction. The cone withing cone wobbled at high speed and were kept continously off-balance. As the cones wobbled and the air rushed between them, lighting-like flashes appeared between them. Hamel was shown the outside rim of the ship, where numerous opening served to allow the in and out motion of the air as it rushed between the wobbling cones. These air opening controlled not only the amount of air but the direction of flow. As the air was moved at high velocities through the gap between woobling cones, it became ionized to produce a stream of charged particles.

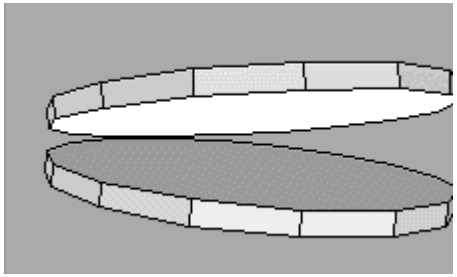
The cones not only produced energy but also provided propulsion. This was accomplished by a small weighted ball, rolling in circular path in a restricted space. The circular movement of this ball (remember you the Hamel spinning top experiment (see my video)) appeared to have a falling motion, always seeking equilibrium.

The upper area of the cones were suspended on magnetic parts which were kept unbalanced to sustain the disruption of equilibrium to produce the wobbling effect. Imagine a horizontal disk, suspended on point, forever falling or tilting sideways as a metal ball rolled forward on its rim. This produced the grateful fluttering effect which Hamel likened to ' a butterfly above a magnetic field '. The magnet would not wear out because they were suspended on a magnetic field. Movement of the cones produced an electro-gravitational field to cause the ship to lose its connection with gravity, thereby neutralizing it's 'weight'. Movement of the ship could be controled by pulling the ball out of rotation....." Ref document : "Hamel.asc" (KeelyNet BBS/ Jerry Decker)

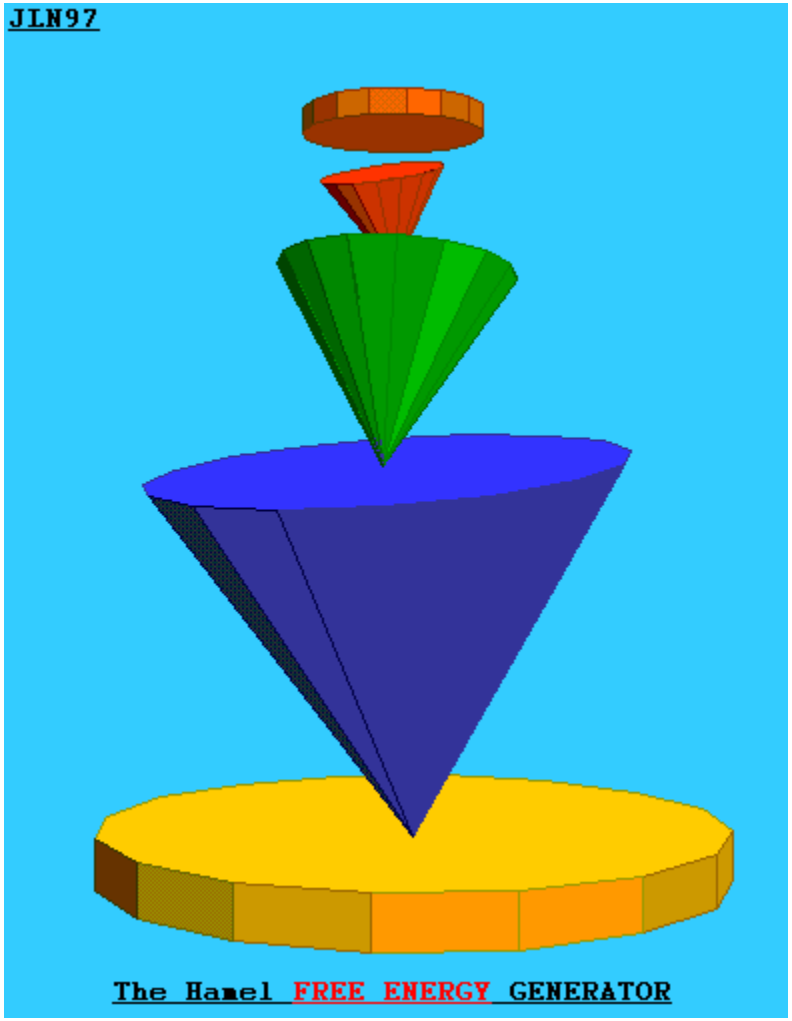


This device use two principles. The first is call: "**Weight into Speed**", the second is the "**Magnetic Principle**" :

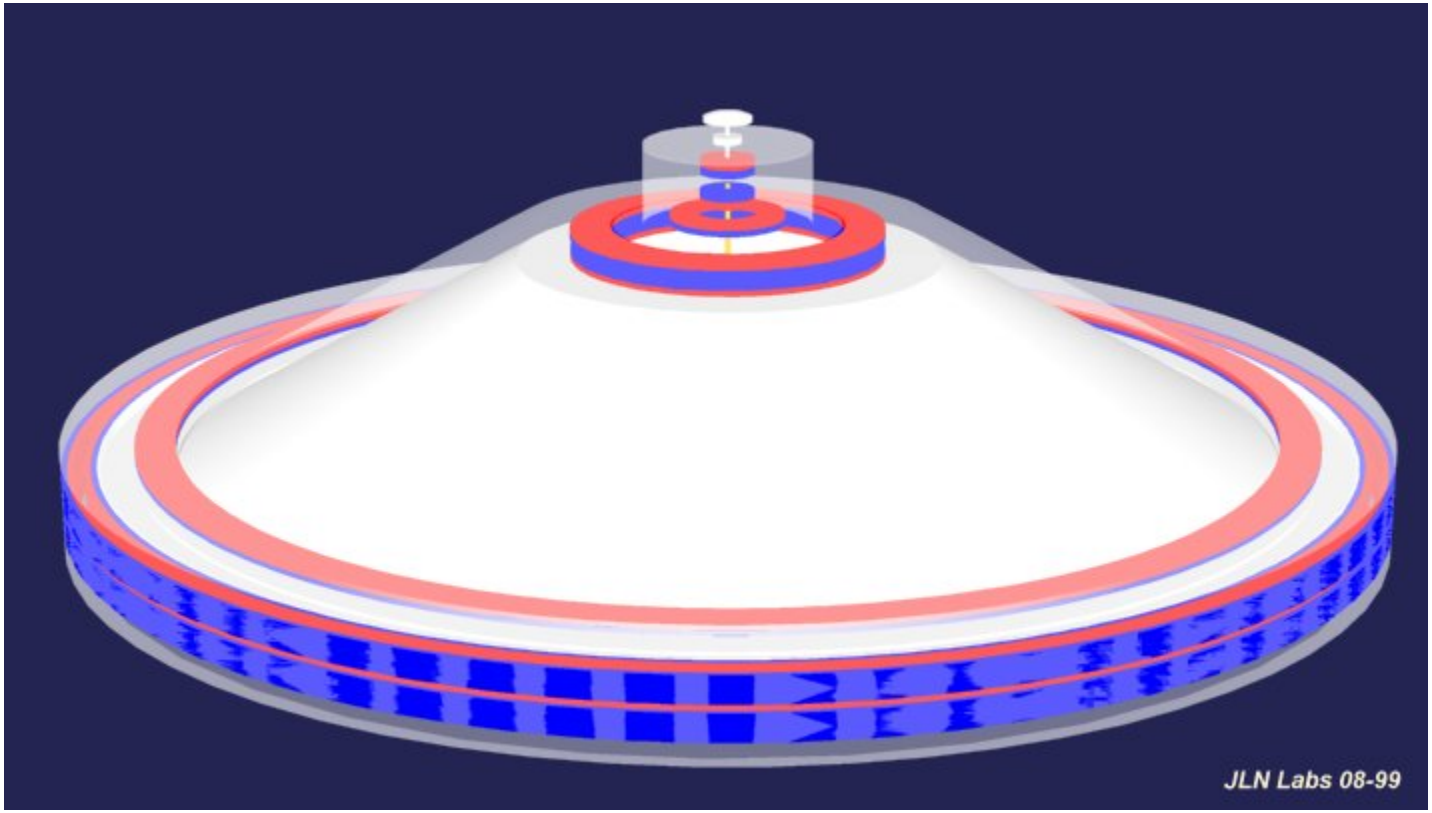
The "Magnetic Principle" : It uses same principle as the "Hamel Spinner". The destabilizing magnet on top is the "Hamel Spinner" and the first Cone that wobbles would equate to the smaller disc magnet and ball bearing. The Spinner wants to move in a circular path under the larger destabilizing magnet. That is in part why the cones Wobble. The cones want to seek equilibrium, but can only find it in a dymanic way ! The field that developes inside and around the device is a gravity well.



The "Weight into Speed" principle : This pulls on the Cones or in the case of the "Weight into Speed" principle, pulls on the Granite Ball! The Ball continually falls into a black hole of potential energy, but never finding it in the process! A continuous motion!



Both the "Magnetic principle" and the "Weight into Speed" devices will, if built right, run for many thousands of years !



See also :

The detailled diagram of the Hamel Flying Saucer (updated 08-21-99)

The H.F.S. pictures album ***courtesy of the Hamel's teamwork.*** **(updated 09-21-99)**

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies home page

The Hamel Spinning Disc Experiment V1.0

3 March 97 - Jean-Louis Naudin

I have built the first test model of Hamel spinner disc, I use 10 ferrite magnets 25x5x40 mm magnetic poles inward mounted in 10 cm PVC cylinder. For the spinning device, I use the Levitron on glass sheet (it it a very frictionless 28 mm ring magnet mounted as a spinning top). The "magnetic gate" is 50 mm above the glass sheet with a FIXED appartus.

The Levitron device is spinning for about 6 mn aligned on magnetic gate axis under the "magnetic gate".

(For more informations about "magnetic gate" see at : John Bedini's Magnetic Gate)

If you need more informations or if you have any suggestions send me your **Feedback**
Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies **home page**

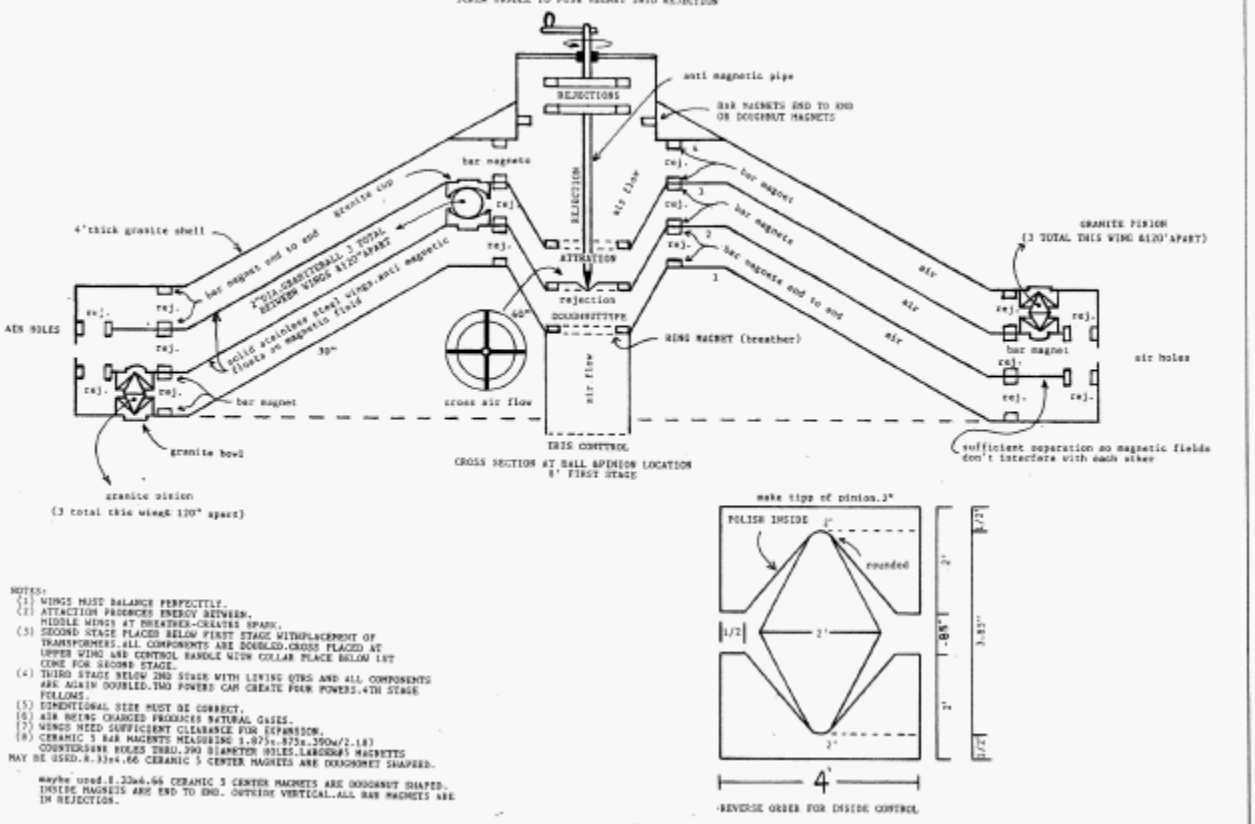
The Hamel Flying Saucer

A Gravitomagnetic Drive...

created on 08-21-99 - ***JLN Labs*** - last update on 08-22-99

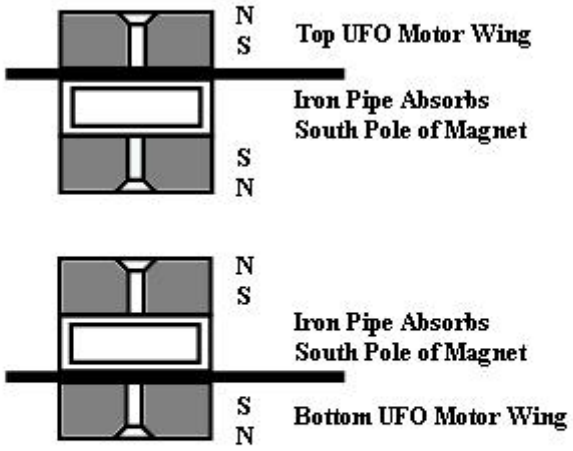
The Gravitomagnetic drive is the David Hamel Flying Saucer, these 3D designs are based on the original 2D diagrams courtesy of Dan La Rochelle.

GRAVITOMAGNETIC DRIVE



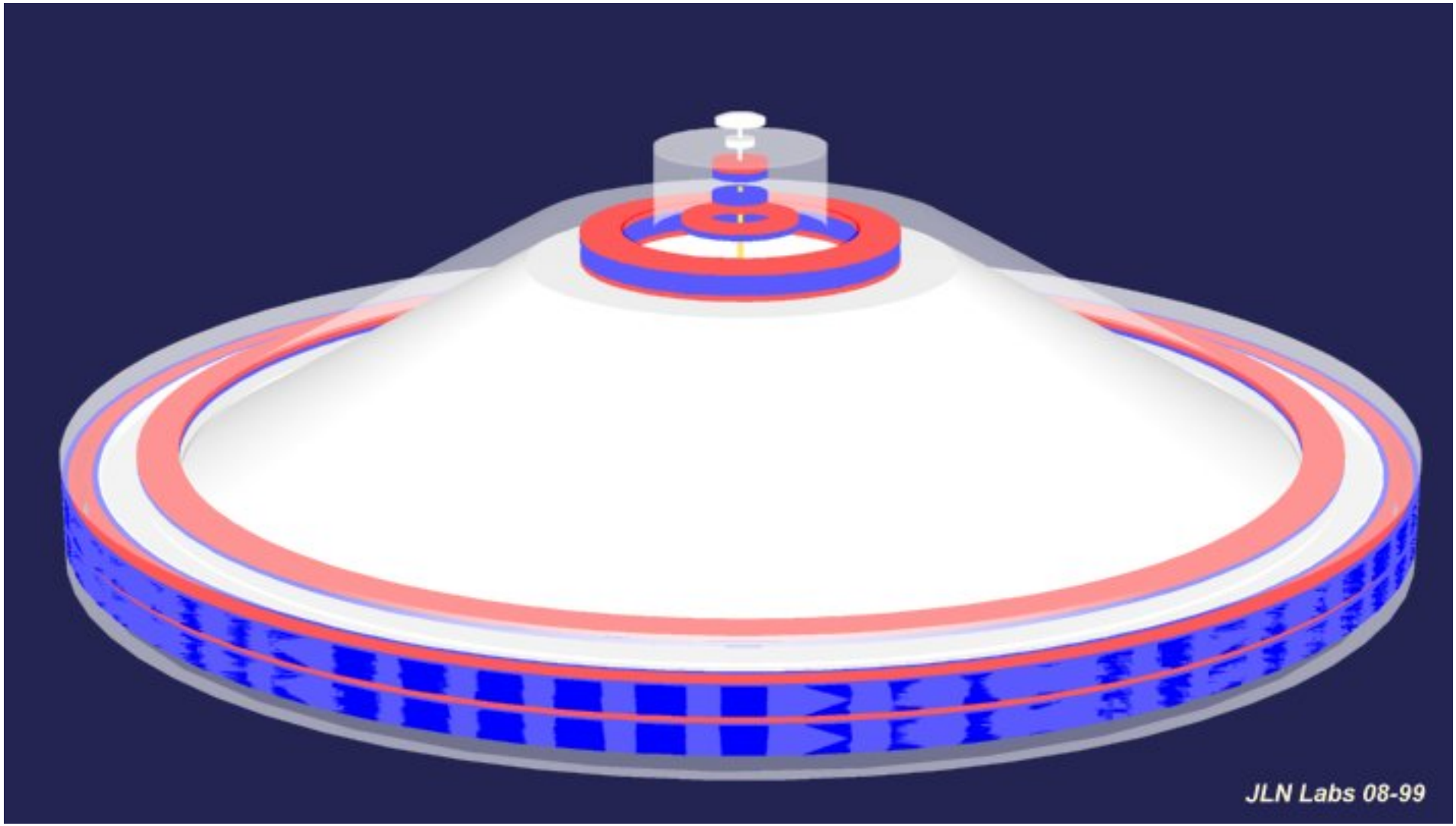
NOTES:
(1) WINGS MUST BALANCE PERFECTTLY.
(2) ATTRACTION PRODUCES ENERGY BETWEEN.
MIDDLE WINGS AT BREATHER-CREATES SPARK.
(3) SECOND STAGE PLACED BELOW FIRST STAGE WITHPLACEMENT OF TRANSFORMERS.ALL COMPONENTS ARE DOUBLED.CROSS PLACED AT UPPER WING AND CONTROL HANDLE WITH COLLAR PLACE BELOW 1ST CONE FOR SECOND STAGE.
(4) THIRD STAGE BELOW 2ND STAGE WITH LIKING QTRS AND ALL COMPONENTS ARE AGAIN DOUBLED.TWO POWERS CAN CREATE FOUR POWERS.4TH STAGE FOLLOWS.
(5) DIMENTIONAL SIZE MUST BE CORRECT.
(6) AIR BEING CHARGED PRODUCES NATURAL GASES.
(7) WINGS NEED SUFFICIENT CLEARANCE FOR EXPANSION.
(8) CERAMIC 5 8x8 MAGNETS MEASURING 1.87)x.875x.390w/2.18) COUNTERSUNK HOLES THRU.390 DIAMETER HOLES.1&8SMAll MAGNETTS MAY BE USED.8.33x4.66 CERAMIC 5 CENTER MAGNETS ARE DOUGHNUT SHAPED.

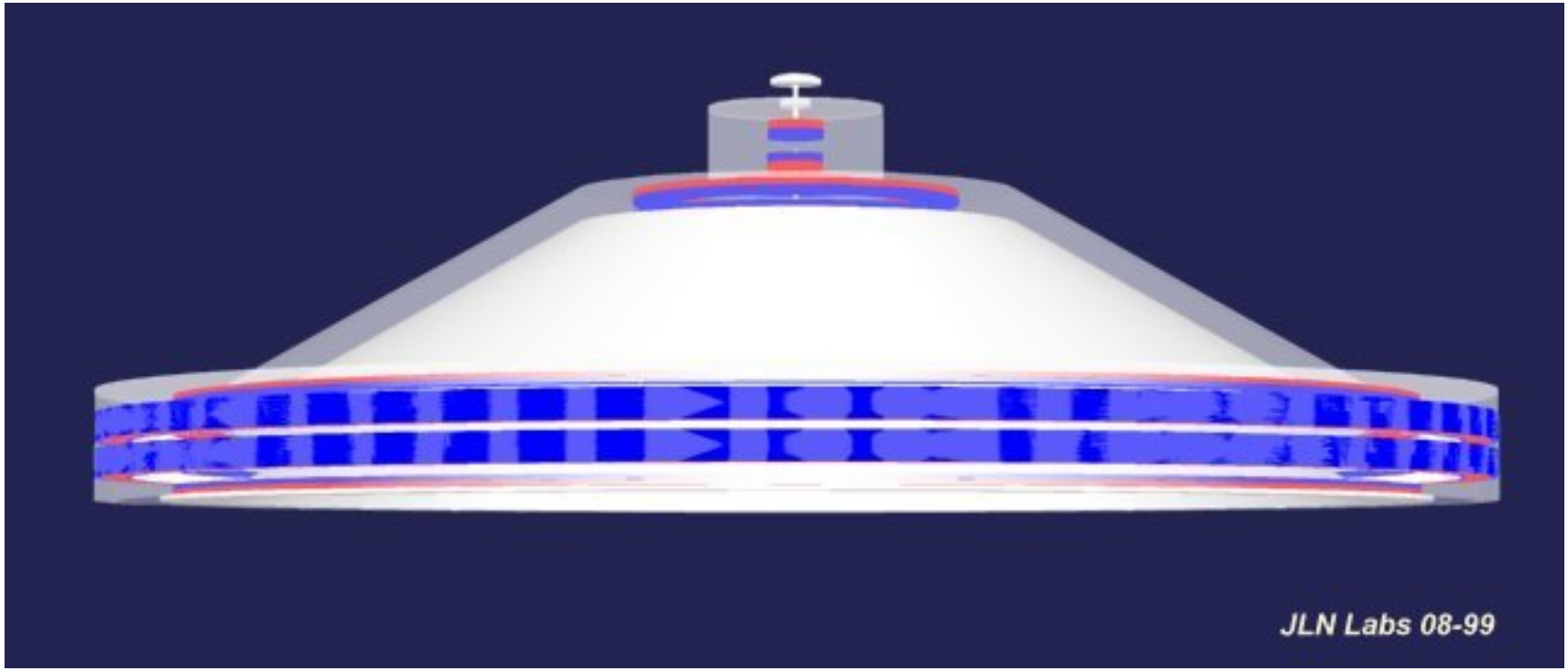
maybe used.8.33x4.66 CERAMIC 5 CENTER MAGNETS ARE DOUGHNUT SHAPED. INSIDE MAGNETS ARE END TO END. OUTSIDE VERTICAL..ALL BAR MAGNETS ARE IN REJECTION.

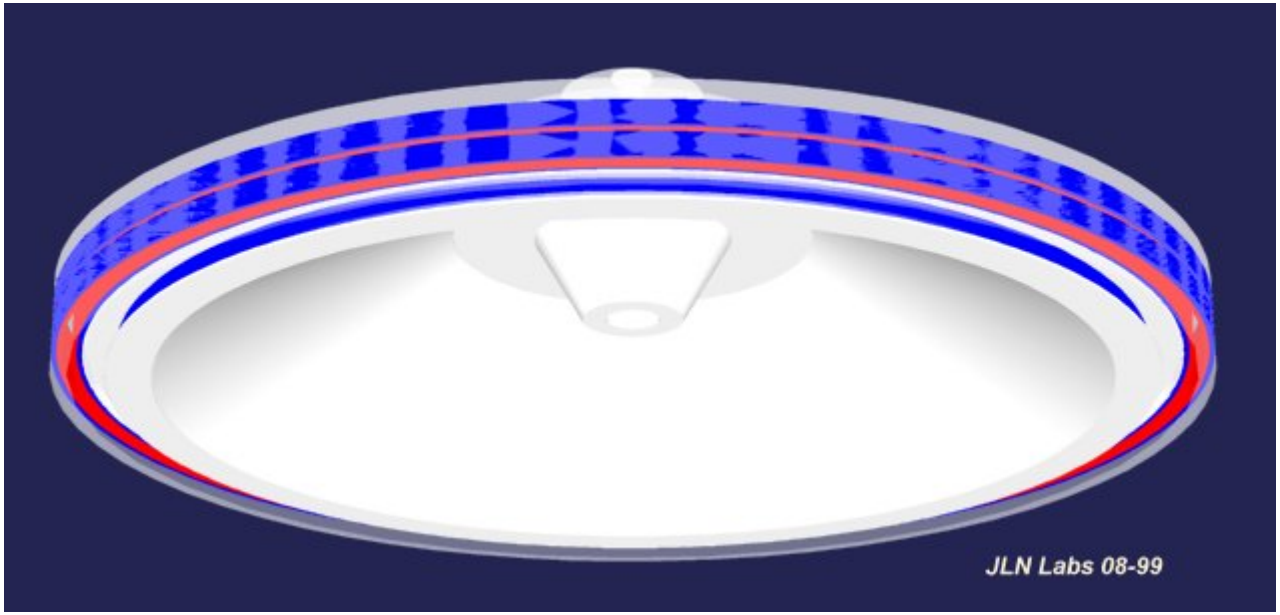


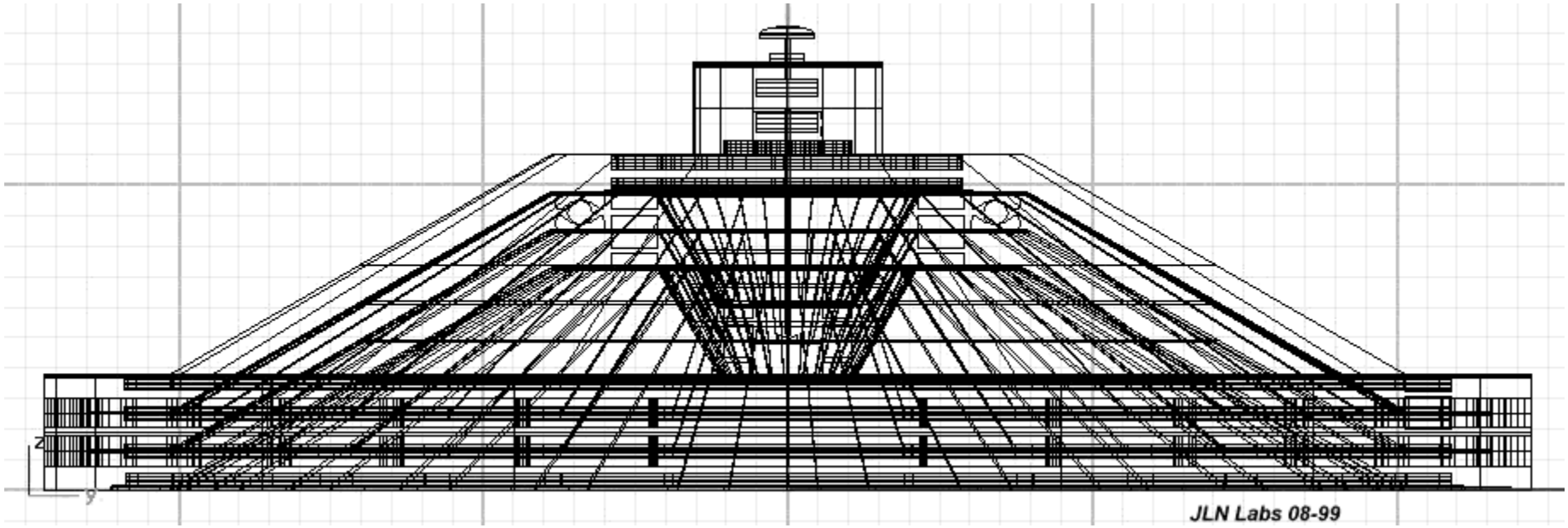
Use All North Poles In UFO Motor

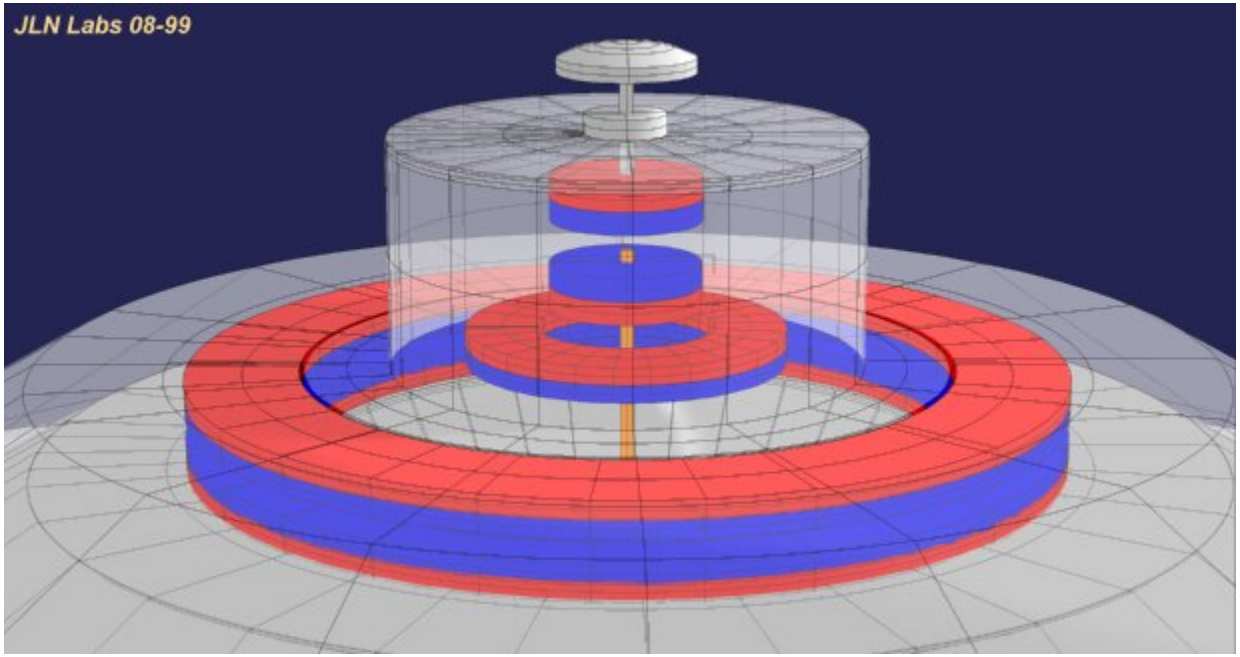
(Except where the two wings are in attraction)

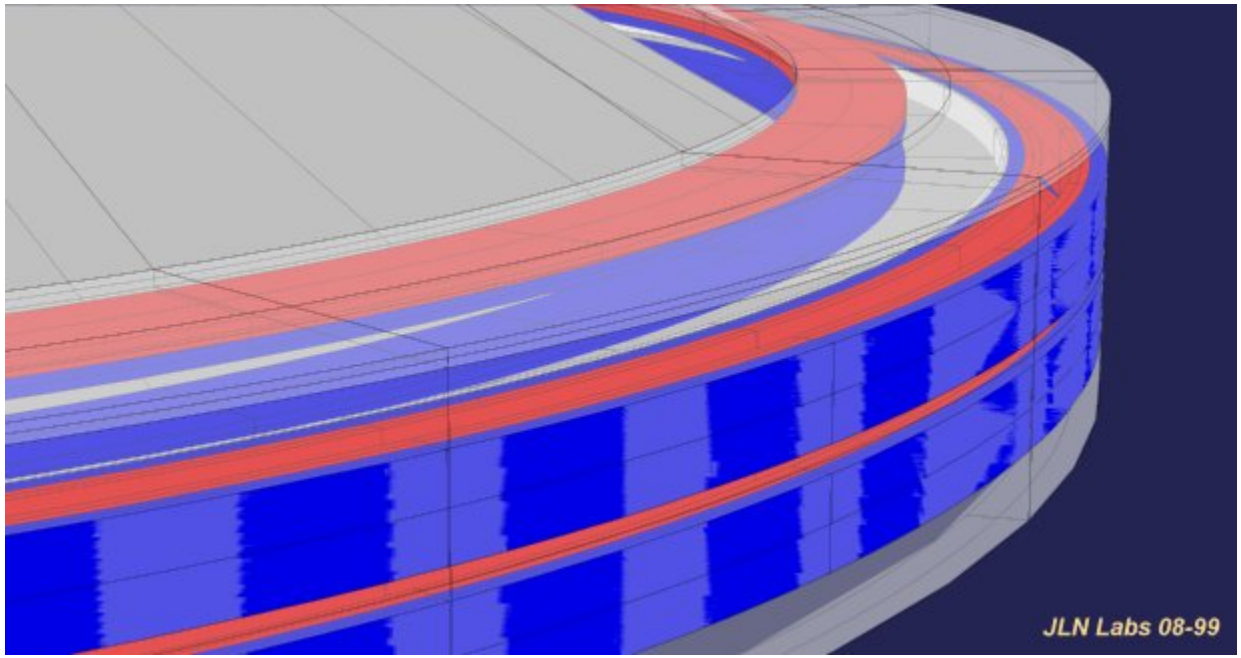

JLN Labs 08-99

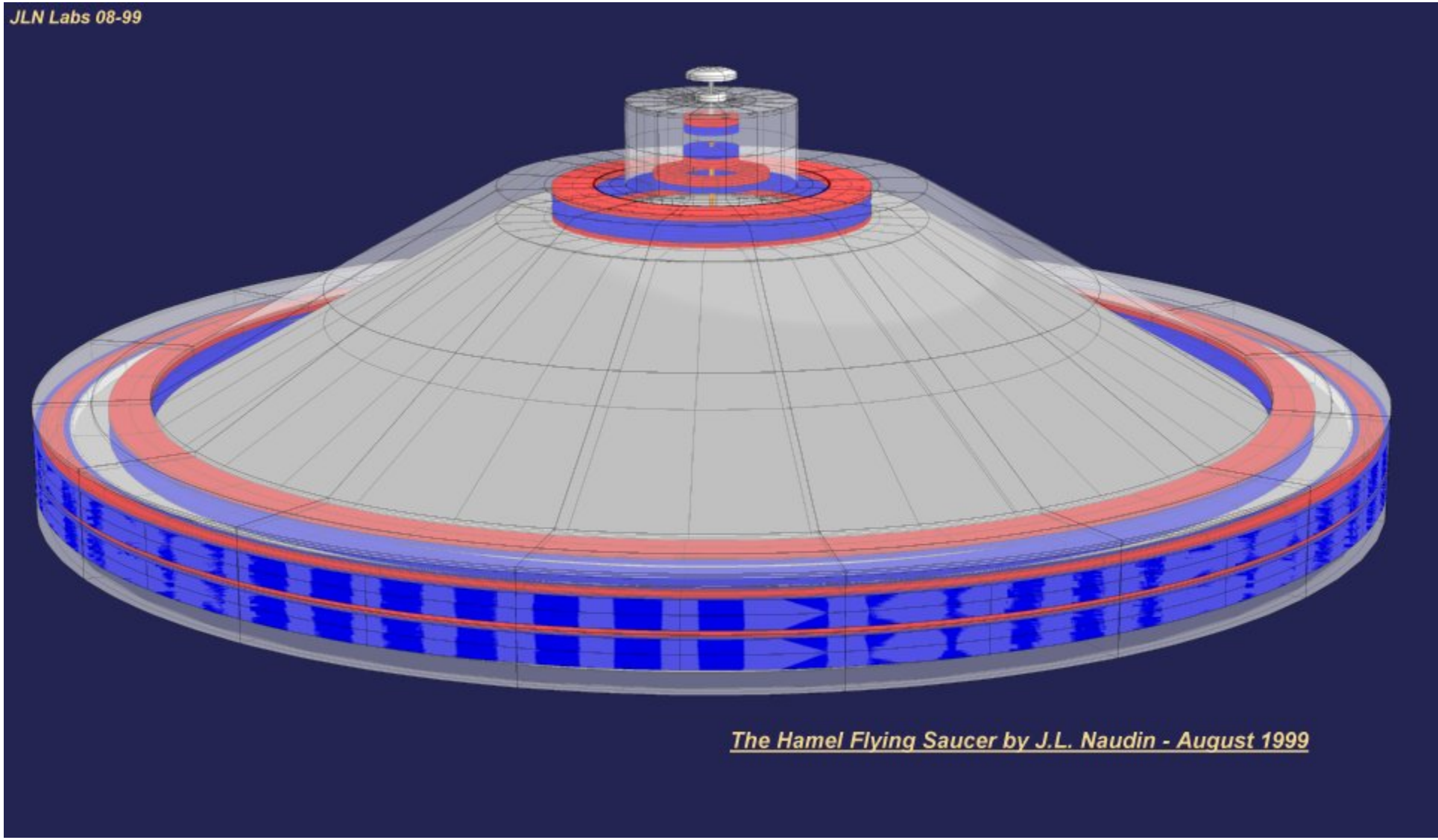

JLN Labs 08-99

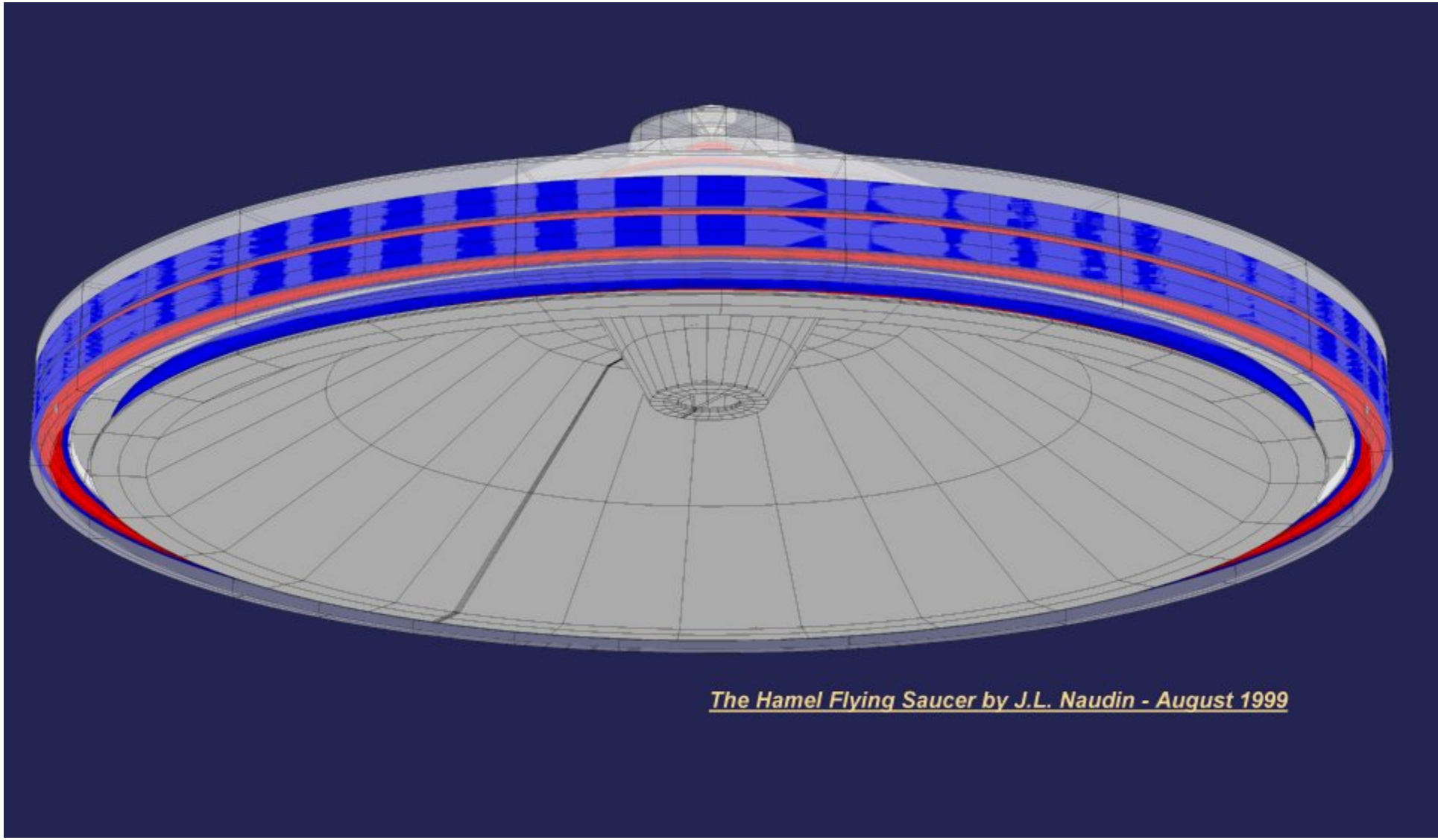

JLN Labs 08-99


JLN Labs 08-99


JLN Labs 08-99


JLN Labs 08-99

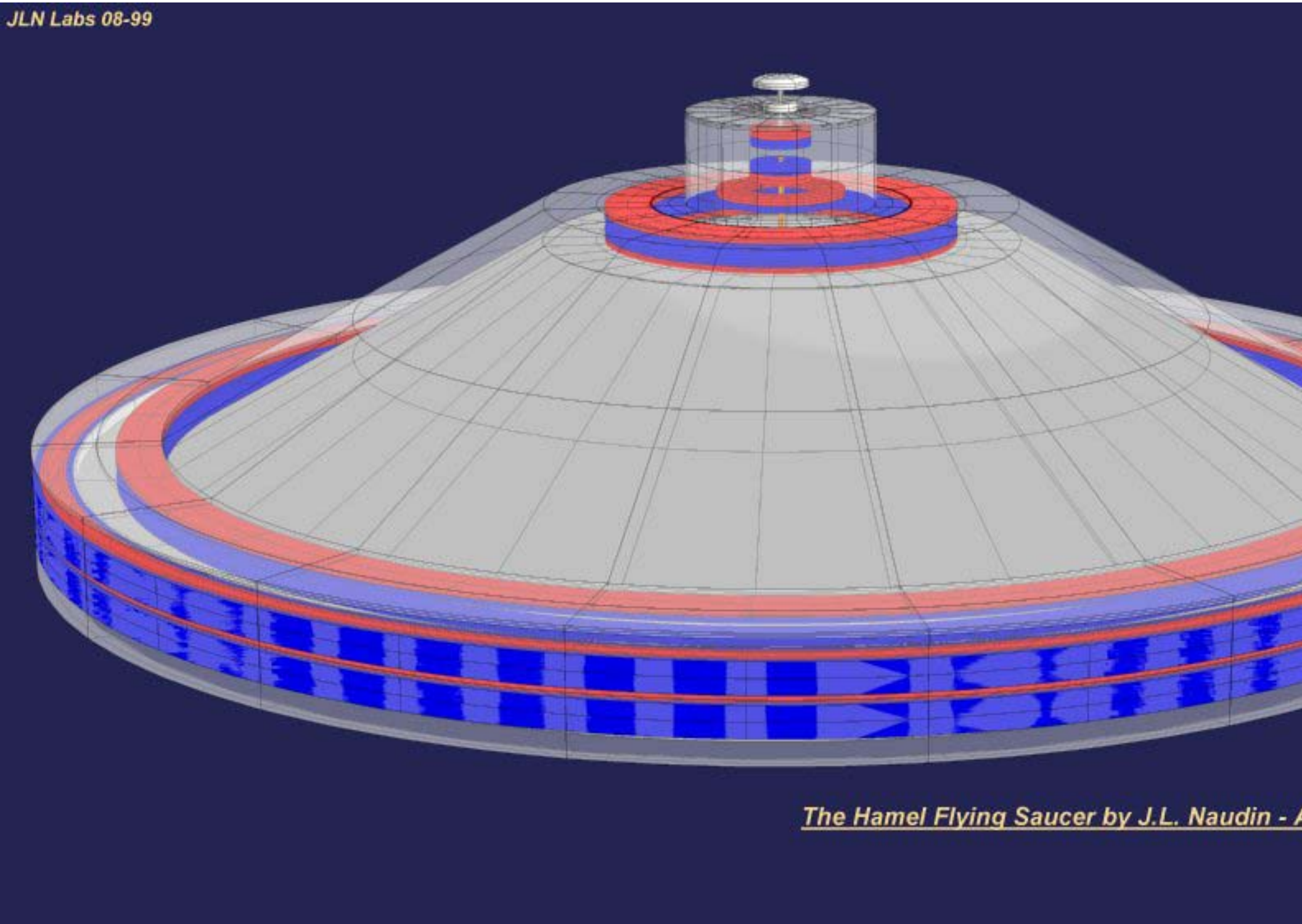

JLN Labs 08-99
The Hamel Flying Saucer by J.L. Naudin - August 1999



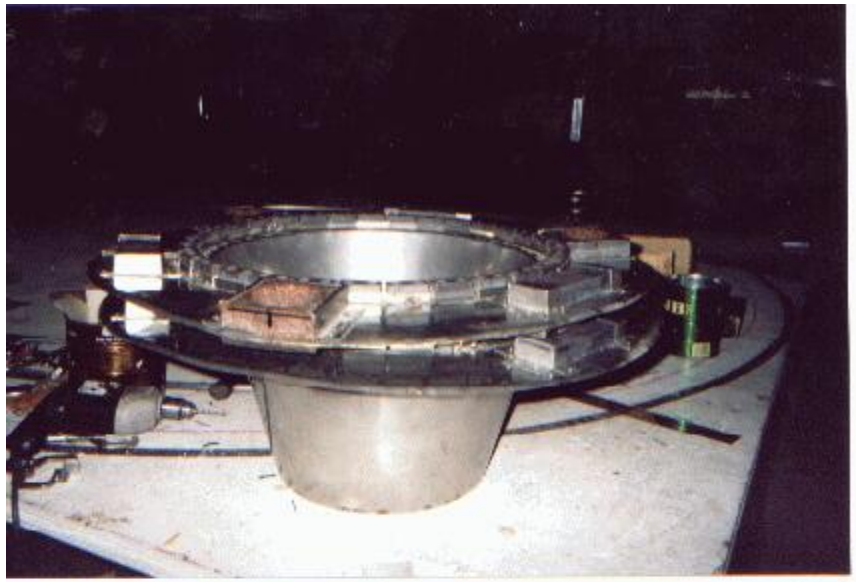
The Hamel Flying Saucer by J.L. Naudin - August 1999

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

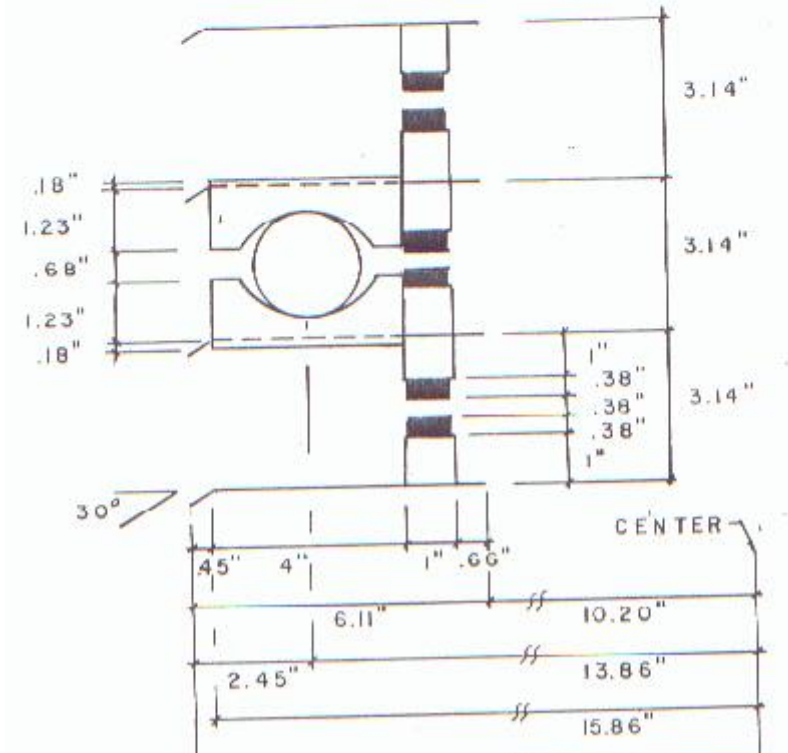
Return to Hamel Technologies **home page**


JLN Labs 08-99
The Hamel Flying Saucer by J.L. Naudin - A

The David Hamel's Pictures Album

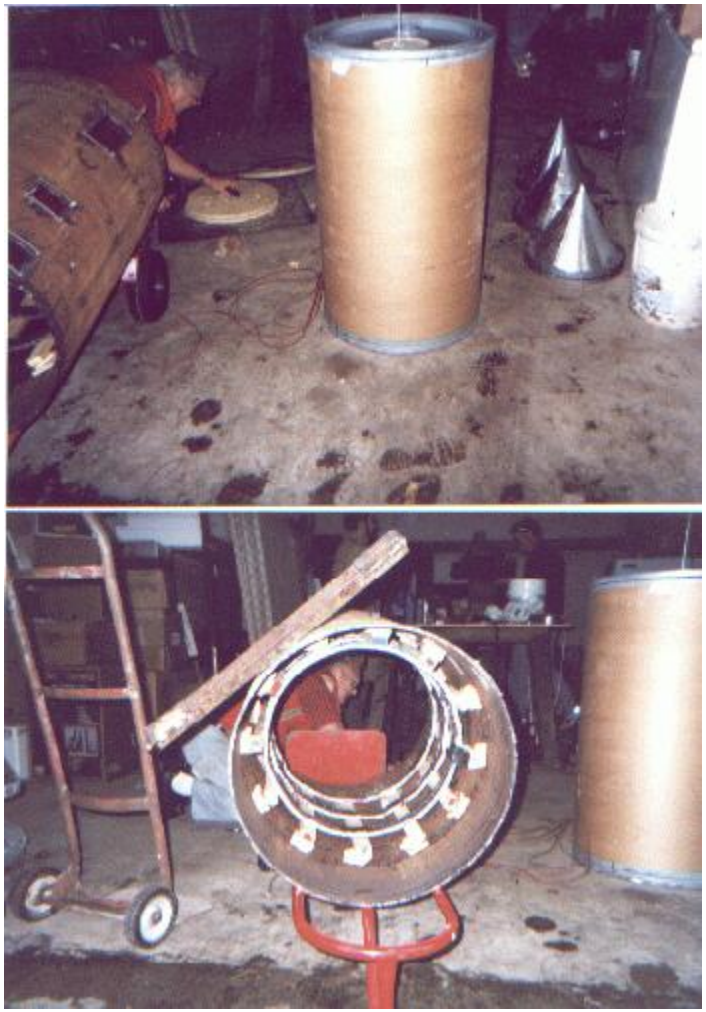


LOWER RING

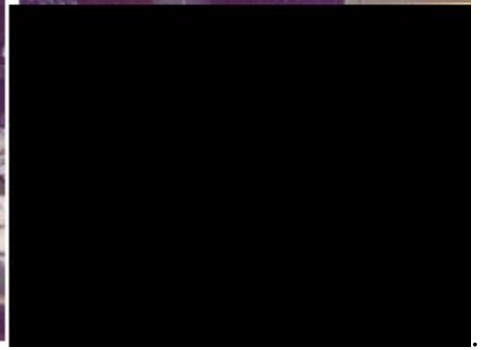

3.14"
.18"
1.23"
.68"
1.23"
.18"
3.14"
1"
.38"
.38"
.38"
1"
3.14"
30°
CENTER
.45"
4"
1"
.66"
6.11"
10.20"
2.45"
13.86"
15.86"

HARDWARE

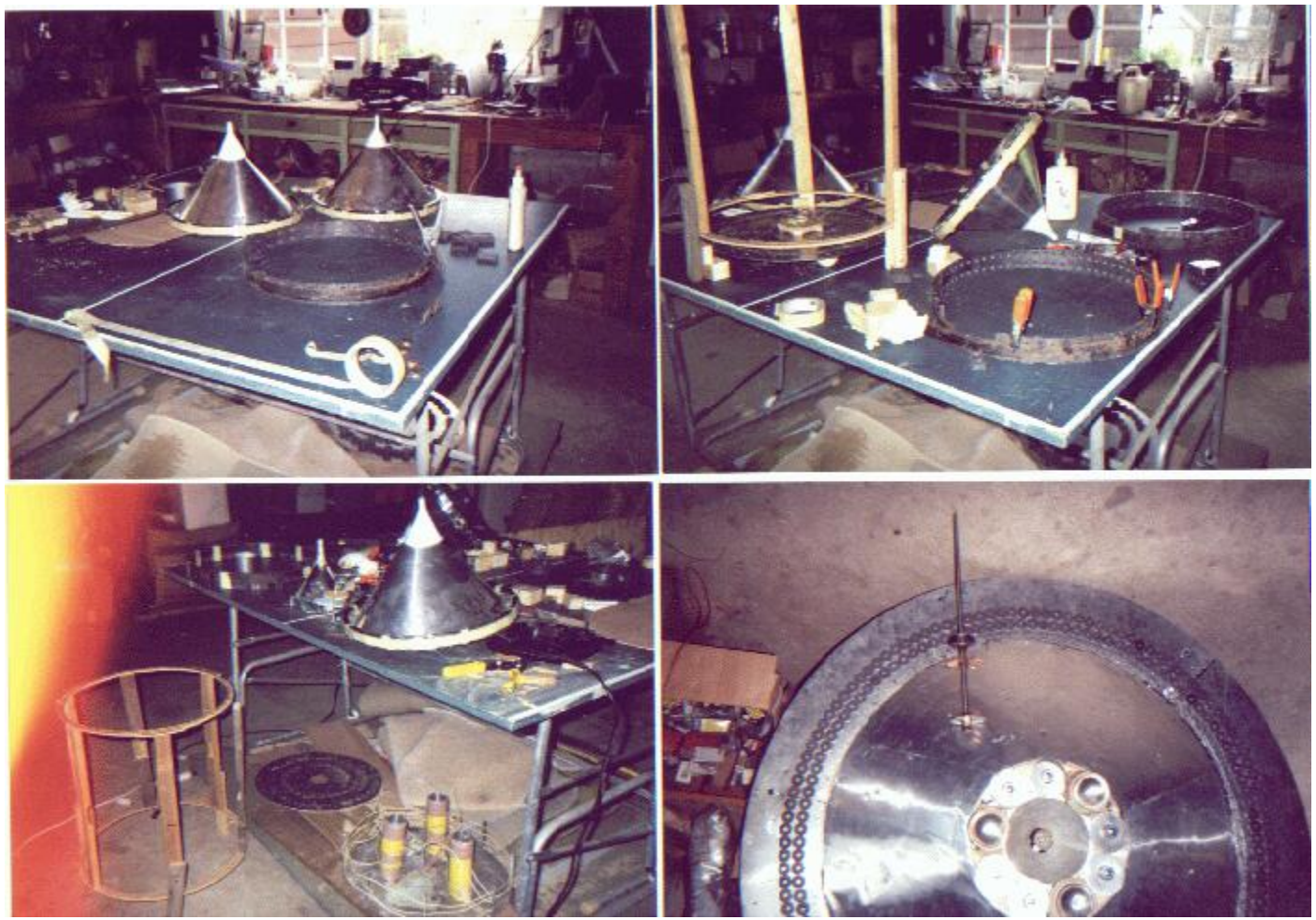
These 3 cones are about 10' dia. It will make up the top section. The next



Reynolds Wrap



The Hamel's devices build Tracy Jones



The Drum, the Hinthorn device and the HFS wing build by Tracy.

The Plexiglass models (below)

" I had figured out how to solve the problem of the droopy wings by paying a very nice guy in a plastic shop to form me 4 domes with the horizontal wings at only a cost of 215.00 per. He later did my inner cones for another 30.00 per. The only advantage of doing this was not only did I not have any more problems with the wings, but you could see what was going on inside which was pretty much nada. It's kind of fun trying to get smoke to go downward into the inner cones after you have forced it up to the top to see how the air is suppose to flow using a lighted cigarette and blowing the smoke between the wings. Of course I was fortunate to find a hacker to do this for me. " Tracy.

" The bottom right shows my cup for my diamond shape pinions scaled down to fit the domes. I was very fortunate in that my friendly Canadian machine shop foreman only charged me 465 dollars for all nine pinions in US currency. I couldn't find an American machine shop to do the work even if it was done in aluminum. I used my cue balls for the shoulder pinions. " Tracy.

" The bottom right was the cover I used for the top. I finished the device only to find some more nada. During this period of time I had the good fortune to meet Dan Dial. I had decided to spend the winter in San Diego bugging Dan LaRochelle for any information he might have on the subject and try my hand at using the Enhancer to help people help themselves. This was done with high expectations of huge donations from those getting better all the time. However, most of my prospective clients didn't have

any money, but they used the machines anyway and I was able to sell a few I put together myself from kits I purchased from Dan. I along with Bob Thomas left our machines at his place for him to study and maybe get the damn things to work. I returned the following summer with great expectations on making yet a third hfs after working with David in Ontario. Dan decided it was too much out of kilter to do anything with and he also informed me that plastic wouldn't work anyway. Dan now has the plastic domes and I have some of the magnets in my third hfs. This one you already have seen some of the photos of which I have about 150 to date. Don't worry, I won't be sending you these enmasse, but will accommodate anyone on an individual basis. " Tracy.

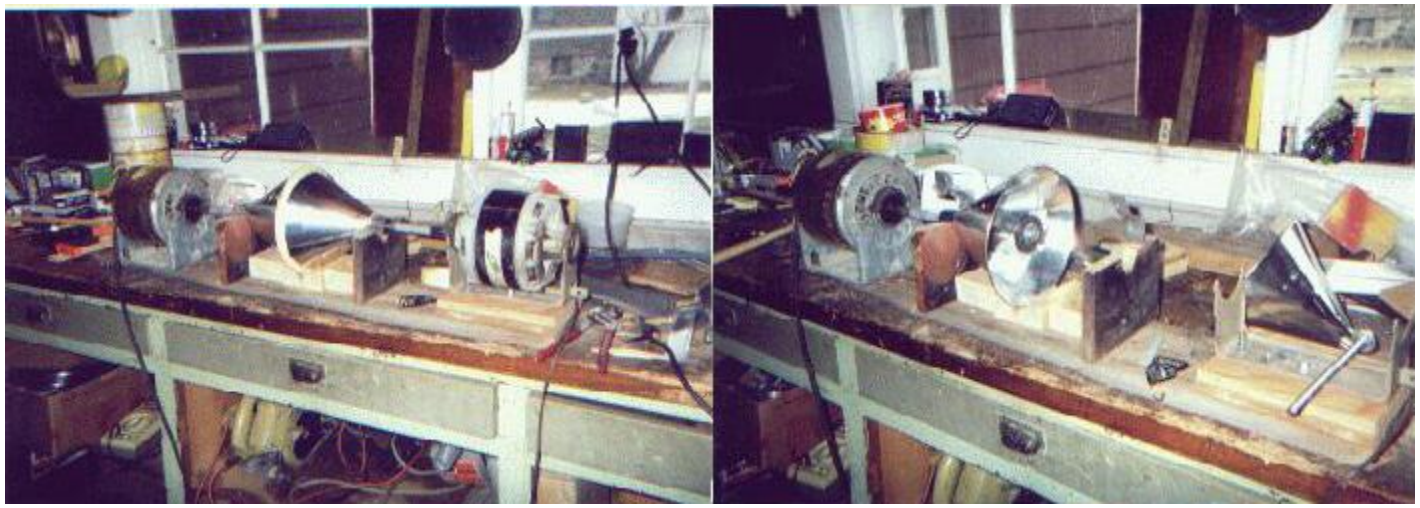
#D3
#D3

" The top photo shows the fan motor that finally burned up that I used to turn the floating magnet. The bottom shows the wiper motor in action. None of the photos showed any sparking. However, the largest sparks came at the bottom of the shaft at the motor

where it was attached and the arm just before it turns down at a ninety degree turn. These two joints are loose so the arm could move when the motor rotated. " Tracy.

" The top photo shows the wiper motor being hooked up. The bottom photo shows another night shot and the arm extended to the bottom wing which was also loosely attached and showed sparks, but not in the photo. " Tracy.

Other Experiments (below)



" This is the last photo of the series. The top photo shows an experiment that I made using the large aluminum cone hung by a string from the ceiling. There are as many magnets as you see on the table on the bottom inside of the cone. I watch this cone oscillate for a total of 45 minutes one day, just going back and forth.

The setup in the bottom two photos is an attempt to spin two magnets in rejection in opposite directions enclosed in the cones at high speed. The best I did here was burn up one of the ac motors. The TV never blinked once. " Tracy.

Test reports

Sujet : hfs report 9/22/99
Date : 23/09/99 03:28:13
From: tracy@plix.com (Tracy)

Good evening everyone,
This afternoon, I designed a bracket to hold my old time Buick windshield wiper motor I purchased and attached a 1/2 inch strip of aluminum to serve as the arm. This I attached to the bottom wing and began to oscillate the wing using my battery charger as a power source. The bottom wing oscillates about 1/4 inch and the top wing slightly less. The center floating magnet oscillates about 1/8 to 1/4 inch, and does not spin. Da fatlady was witness to this and I asked her to go home, a short distance away, and give me a phone check. I have a power transformer located approximately 60 feet from the device and it's estimated to be about 20 to 25 feet above the ground. The phone lines run from this pole to the house and the closest distance to the hfs is approximately 30 feet. Most of the phone interference was towards the direction of these lines and pole. My portable phone was disconnected 6 times with the furthest being about 5 feet and lying in a line towards the pole transformer. This line of sight and closer to the hfs also produced the loudest noise interference and when the noise increased, it continued to do so until the phone disconnected. The only other area of interference noted was below the device towards the edge between the phone lines and the hfs, above the edge of the wing itself which is where the magnets are and the opposite side of the hfs from a direct line towards the power pole. I then hooked up my TV along side the hfs on a level just above the wings and about 4 feet distance. Without my cable hookup, I can only receive one station and the reception is very poor, but the sound is fine. I noticed considerable interference with the tv, but not the sound. The strongest build up before the phone had disconnected was when I oscillated the top wing by hand while the bottom wing was being oscillated by the motor. When I turned the motor off, all the interference on the phone ceased. The windshield motor has been running for 75 minutes and I intend to leave it running all night.
Far as I can determine, it will continue to operate barring any breakdown in the attached arm. The last disconnect was when I had the phone close to the skin of the hfs and between the horizontal portion of the wing and floating magnet. The distance at its strongest detected interference was when the phone was within 2 inches of the skin and it was like this completely encircling the hfs. This is most interesting because it makes no difference concerning the location of the overhead phone wires or the pole transformer. It remains a constant all the way around the hfs. If it is still here by morning and the motor is still operating,

then I will devise another design to hooked up the arm to the top wing and try that. I've also taken 5 photos of the arrangement. Will keep you posted. Tracy.

Sujet : report 2 hfs 9/22/99 @ 95 minutes
Date : 23/09/99 03:42:28
From: tracy@plix.com (Tracy)

An interesting development just began. While still oscillating as before with only the motor, the TV is now resonating with the movement of the wings with both the sound and picture turning itself off and on. I've asked DA fatlady to come over and witness this development. Tracy.

Sujet : report hfs 9/22/99 @ 215 minutes
Date : 23/09/99 06:17:23
From: tracy@plix.com (Tracy)

The windshield wiper motor is still working and ever time its arms to the wing touch or move within the connected joints it sparks and sometimes very much. This also happens when aluminum touches each other. It does not have to be steel. The TV appears to just about had it with only large flashes showing every time it sparks. No program at all now. I was speaking to Louis on the portable phone earlier and it disconnected on him also when I placed it close to the wings. I've taken two more pictures with flash. It's now 9:02PM PST and will remain up for a while longer. I will also leave the motor running. Tracy.

Sujet : report hfs 9/22/99 325 minutes
Date : 23/09/99 07:48:16é)
From: tracy@plix.com (Tracy)

The tests began at 4:50PM and it's now 10:15PM, that's 5 hours and 25 minutes or 325 minutes and the damn thing is still looking like that pink bunny rabbit with the ever ready battery attached to it, It just keeps running and running, but no lift off. I did make another test thinking that it must be grounded somehow to be sparking like it is. I detached the motor from the top of the structure where I have it bolted and isolated it from the hfs while it was still running. The sparking continued when ever the aluminum arm touched the frame as it leads to the bottom wing or when the arm moved while loosely attached to the bottom wing. I rebolted it and then ran an alligator clip from the bottom wing and struck the top wing. No spark. When I struck the clip to the frame from the top wing, still no spark. I then attached the clip to the frame on the opposite side and struck the bottom wing, lots of spark, but none from the top wing when I struck it. Each time it sparks no matter where the spark comes from, the TV goes bonkers with lots of large flashing from the screen. This flashing is so intense,it's like looking down into the tube itself and seeing the rear end of the tube. Getting sleepy so will retire and check on it later. It's still running now. Tracy.

Sujet : PartslistTracyswheels
Date : 30/09/99 09:27:39
From: tracy@plix.com (Tracy)

My shopping spree in Seattle netted me enough material to begin my "Tracy's wheels" within the next couple of days. Tomorrow I will pick up from the machine shop my wheels and assembly will begin ASAP. In the meantime I will give you a list of material I will be working with that I purchased in Seattle. This does not include a complete list because I will be using material left over from my previous assembly and that which I will take off the current one.

The purpose of sharing this information with you is to let you know what I will be using and at what cost so you can compare your costs in the event it works and you wish to assemble one yourself. I repeat, this is a modification of the HFS and is my own interpretation of how it might work. When I begin assembly, I will make a report of what I've done and how I did it and I will try to do this on a daily basis. I usually make my health report in the early morning hours and will do this report at the same time. I will also be taking photos as I proceed and will try to make drawings when ever possible. Currently, my brother is making a drawing from a sketch I left him while I was in Seattle. Soon as it is presentable, I will forward it to you. I trust that if you will compare it to the HFS, you will understand it better. The object is to provide more surface area for what I consider the cones to be a capacitor without making it bigger and at the same time easier to assemble. I've done away with the outer

rings and replaced them with a simple method of centering the rings (wheels) so the magnets remain in balance, but at the same time move across one another. I've also designed it so the outer skin is insulated from the machine itself and provides a means of air flow that will be vortex if in fact that is what is required. The center floating magnet is replaced with two fixed magnets in the center of the hub in rejection to each other. I will be using soda pop cans for my cups filled with concrete and miniature snooker balls (hard plastic of 1 and ½ inch in size) for the pinions. I can also utilize the floating magnet I have now at the top and have considered the magnetic motor Dan La has introduced to keep it spinning. Rather or not this is necessary is yet to be seen. I have also designed a simple method to keep the entire device moving so that the two middle wheels will be in constant movement until the device energizes itself if that's what it will do. If at any time when I am presenting this information to you and you don't understand the procedure or have a suggestion for what you consider an easier method, then by all means speak up and I will either explain why it can't be incorporated or will incorporate it at that time. The following is a list of material I purchased for this assembly with a brief reason for its use in the machine. Most of the material was purchased at the Boeing Surplus facility in Kent, Washington. Keep in mind concerning the quantity purchased is because of the purchasing rules as follows: 1) What you see is what you get and no refunds. 2) If you can find another customer to share your purchase, then you don't have to buy the entire selection (piece) on display. 3) All purchases are paid for by check or in cash. 4) Pickup is usually made at time of purchase. 5) All material is new and is leftovers or obsolete from previous jobs. 6) Tools, equipment, and furniture are usually all used. 7) Most material is sold by the pound as well as some tools (pliers, specialized bits, etc.).

Material Description Use Cost

1. 2 - 4 x 12 ft. .010 aluminum sheets. Capacitors and inner cones 22.00

2. 1 - 5 x 12 ft. .032 aluminum sheet. Capacitors and skin 56.00

3. 80 feet x 3 feet wide thin rubber Possible insulator 20.00

4. 2' x 8' x 1" acrylic plastic Framing and spacers 50.00

5. 3 - 2" x 2" x 8' solid nylon possible framing alternative 13.00

6. 2 - ¼" x 24" x 16" aluminum plate hub rings. 44.80

7. 12' x ¼ " rubber mat possible insulator 30.00

8. 28" x 28" x 1/8" copper plate and remnants general use 16.50

9. 2 large pieces of plywood w/1/16"alum coating possible structure 10.00

10. 4 - 20' x ½ " rubber belt insulator for skin 4.00

11. 4' x 8' x 1" honeycomb aluminum sheet possible capacitor 16.50

Other items of small import such as 1" shrink tubing at .10 cents a foot to put magnets in to hold in place for other experiments, 500 plastic ties of different sizes, 7.10, 10 drill bits .40 cents total, two small wire cutters 1.00, etc.

Tacoma Screw Products:

1. 500 aluminum 1/8 x ½ rivets 12.30

2. 500 aluminum 1/8 x 3/8 rivets 11.48

3. 400 aluminum 1/8 x ¼ rivets 7.10

4. 10 1/8 drill extra hard drill bits 14.00

5. 100 6-32 brass machine nuts 3.15

6. 100 1" 18-8 # 8 screws phil head 11.49

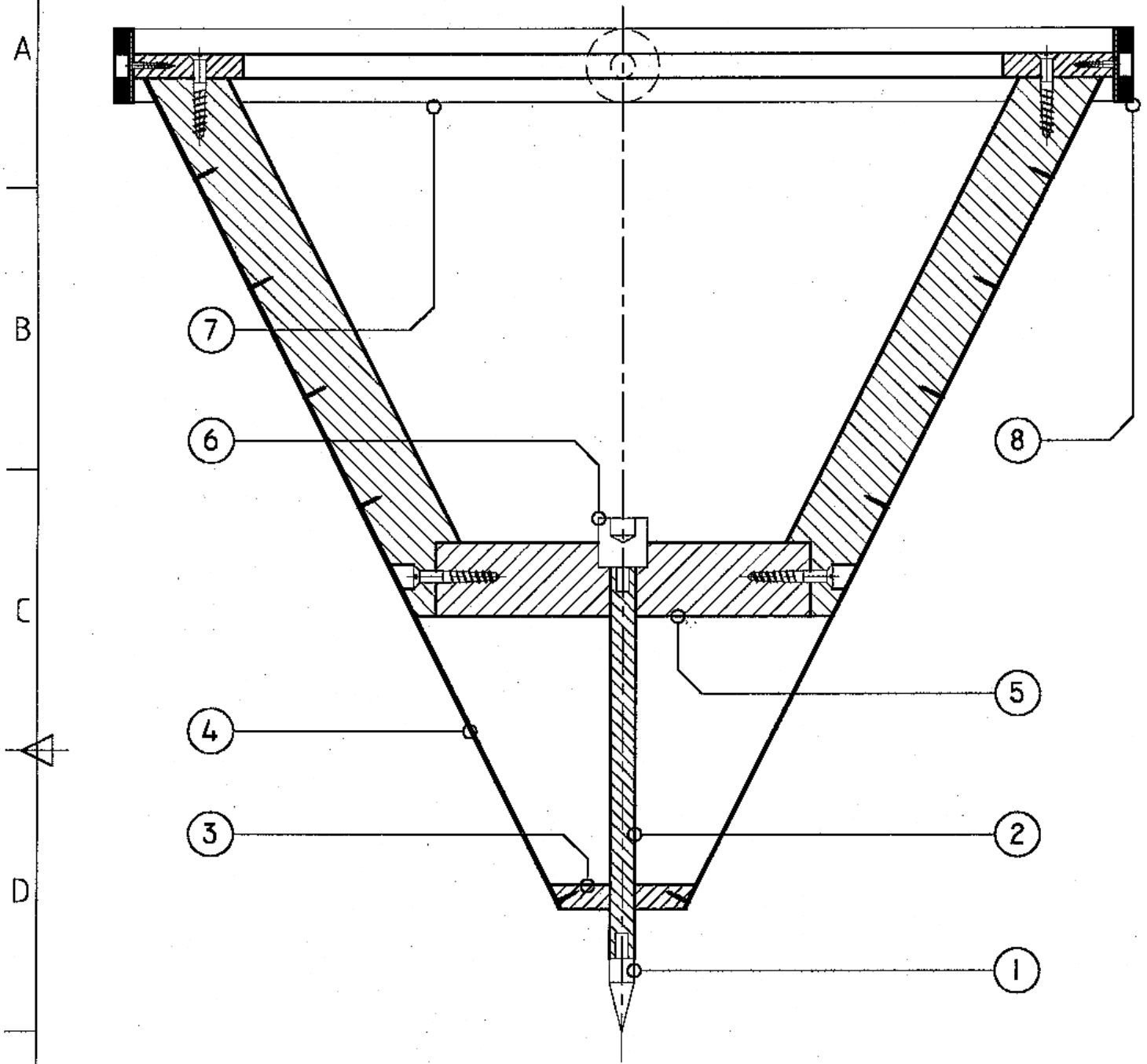
American Games:

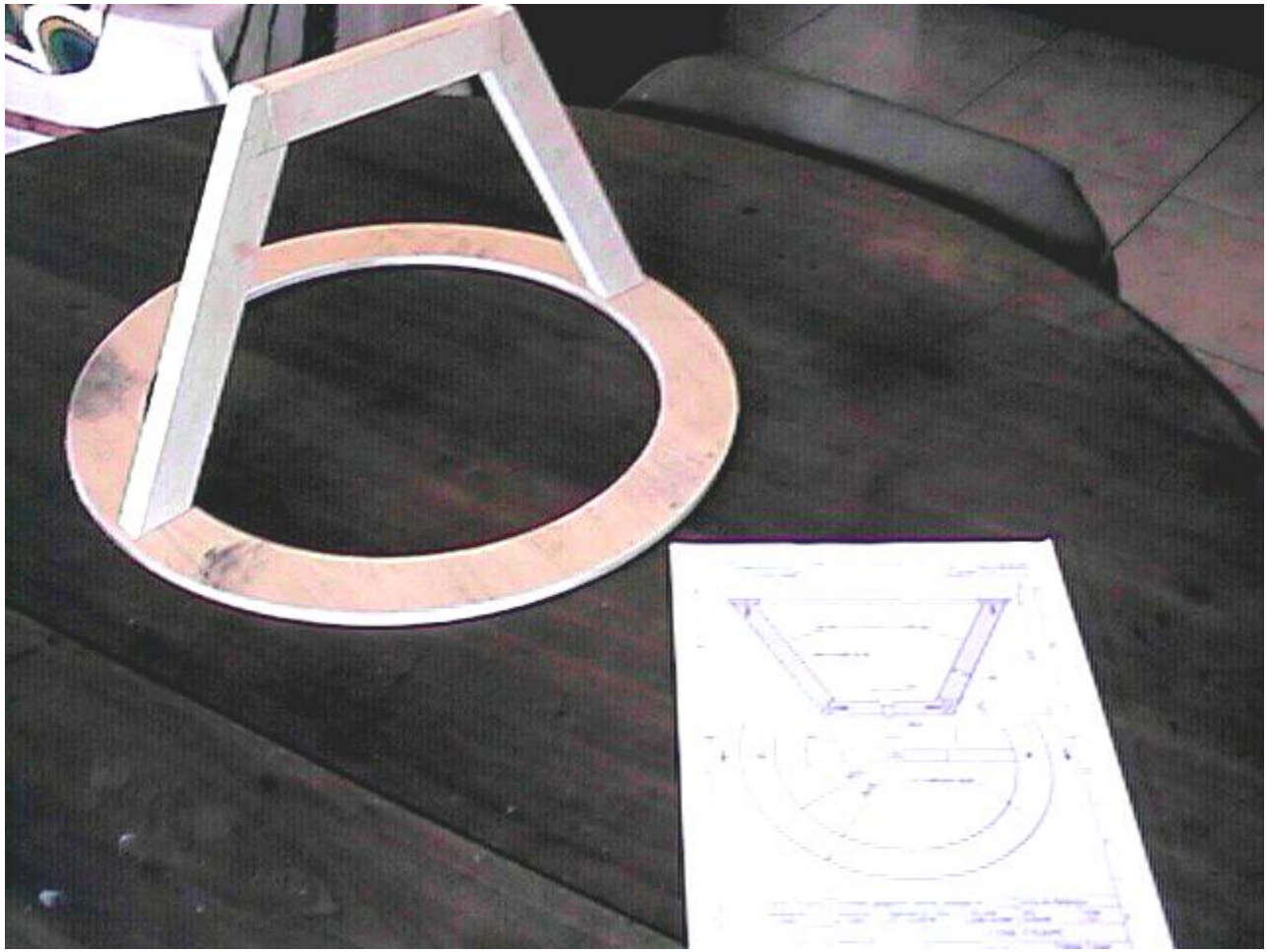
12 miniature snooker balls (1 x ½ inch) 24.00

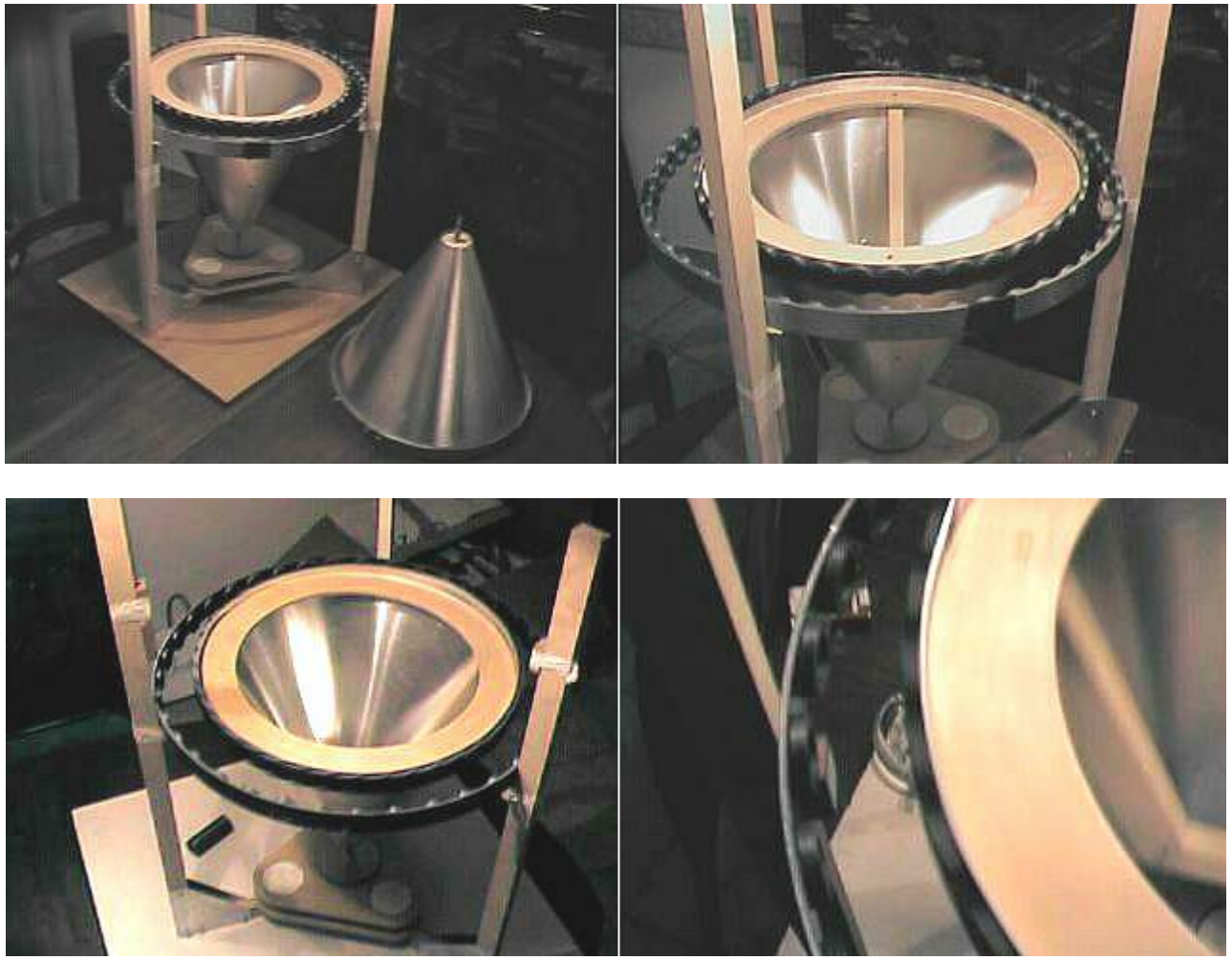
The David Hamel's Pictures Album

The Hamel's drum in construction by Aldo Pando

RevNo	Revision note	Date	Signature	Checked
0	FIRST ISSUE	01/09/99	A.P.	







- **The Hamel 45 Gallon Drum diagrams and details**
- **The Hamel devices and Tests (pictures album)** ***by Tracy Jones***
- **The Hamel Flying Saucer Pictures Album**

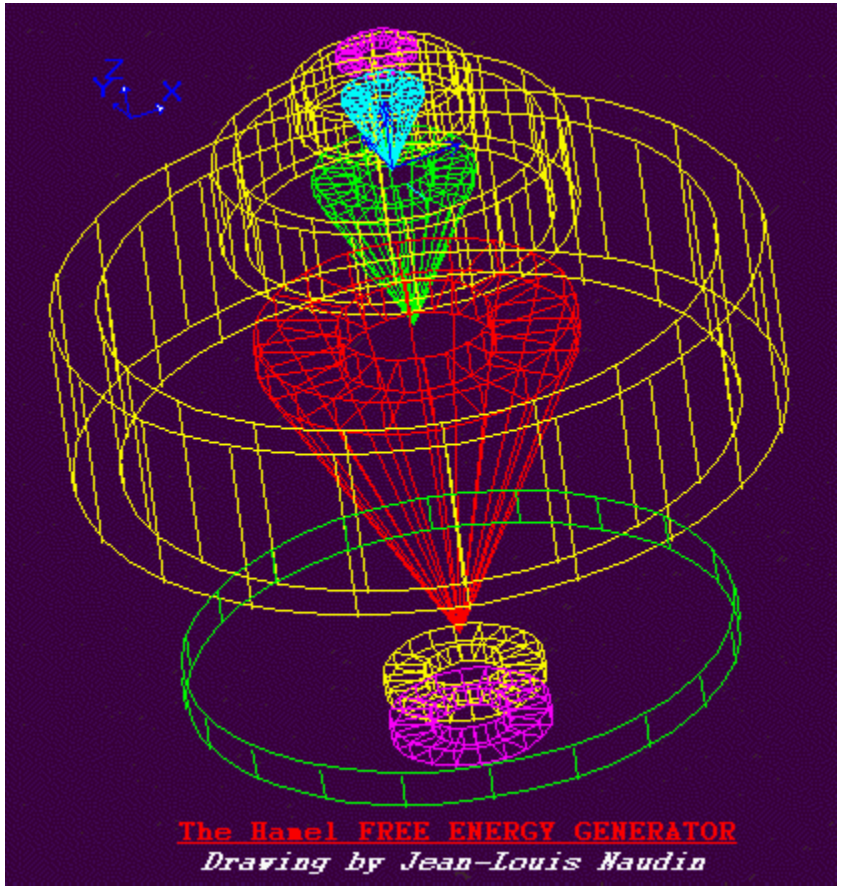
Mail to **arpando@arnet.com.ar** (Aldo) or to **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies **home page**

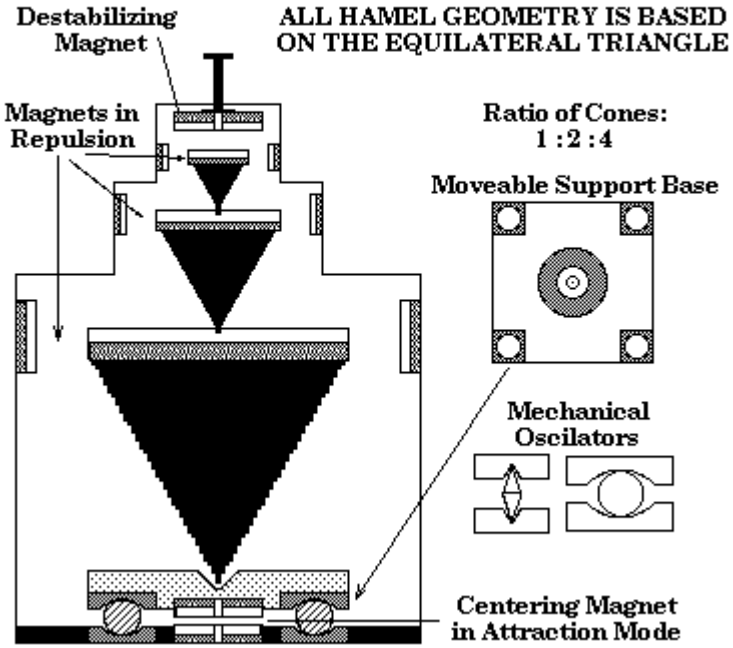
The Hamel Free Energy Generator

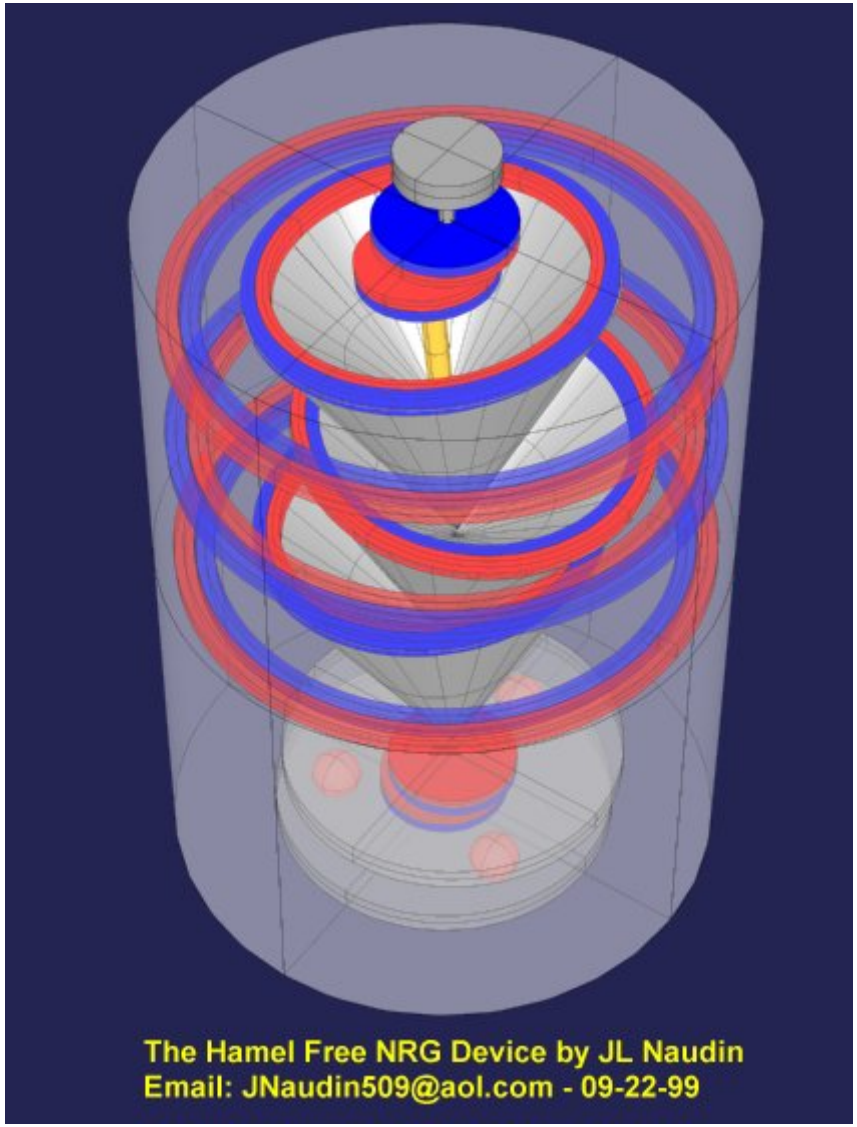
*created on May 1997 - **JLN Labs** - Last update September 23th, 1999*

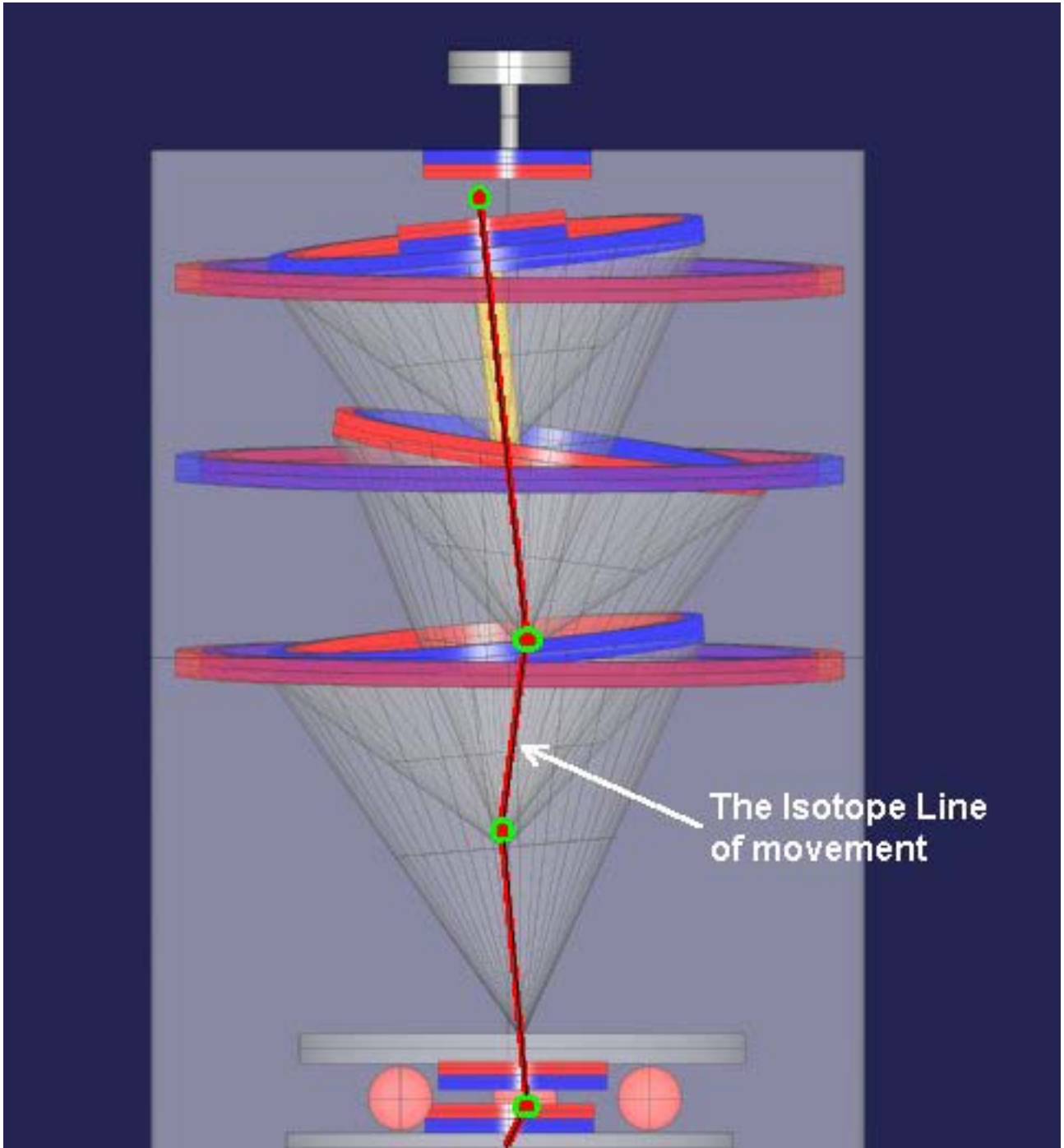
Thanks to Dan LaRochelle


Z
Y
X
The Hamel FREE ENERGY GENERATOR
Drawing by Jean-Louis Naudin

HAMEL FREE ENERGY GENERATOR


Destabilizing Magnet
ALL HAMEL GEOMETRY IS BASED ON THE EQUILATERAL TRIANGLE
Magnets in Repulsion
Ratio of Cones: 1 : 2 : 4
Moveable Support Base
Mechanical Oscilators
Centering Magnet in Attraction Mode

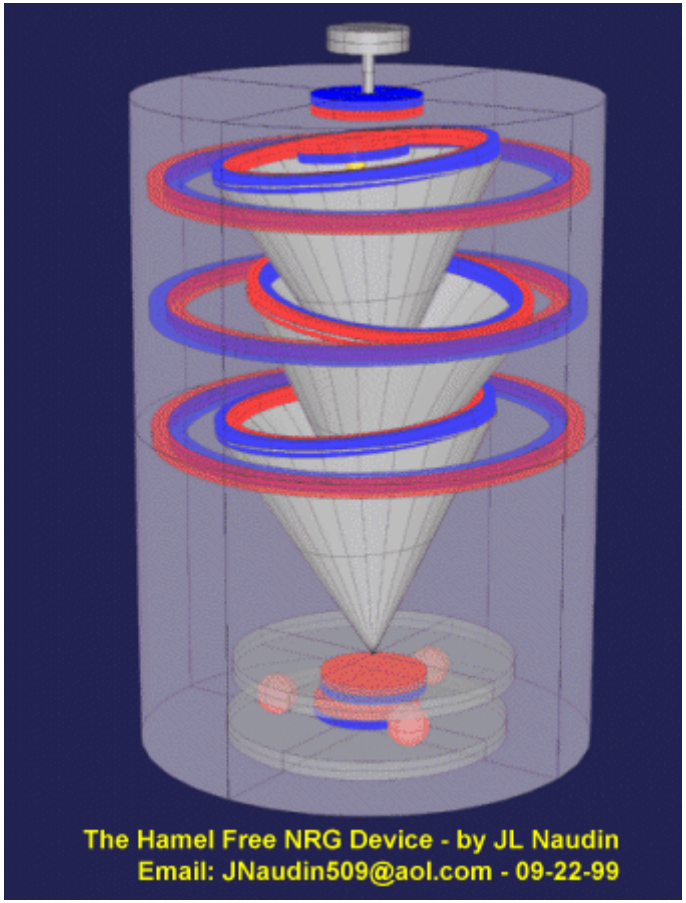

The Hamel Free NRG Device by JL Naudin
Email: JNaudin509@aol.com - 09-22-99


The Isotope Line
of movement

This device use the "**Magnetic Principle**" :

The "Magnetic Principle" : It uses same principle as the "Hamel Spinner". The destabilizing magnet on top is the "Hamel Spinner" and the first Cone that wobbles would equate to the smaller disc magnet and ball bearing. The Spinner wants to move in a circular path under the larger destabilizing magnet. That is in part why the cones Wobble. The cones want to seek equilibrium, but can only find it in a dymanic way !

This "Magnetic principle" device will, if built right, run for many thousands of years !



*This device is under construction, and **NOT FULLY TESTED**.*

See also :

- **The Hamel devices and Tests (pictures album)** ***by Tracy Jones*** **(updated 09-23-99)**

- **The Hamel drum in construction (pictures album)** ***by Aldo***
- **The David Hamel Technologies page** ***by Justin Szymanek***
- **The Hamel 45 gallon drum experiment** ***by Steven Dufresne***
- **The David Hamel device** ***build by Frank Bonte***

Email : **JNaudin509@aol.com**

Return to Hamel Technologies **home page**

1 February 1995

Notes on the Faraday Disc

A collection of essays
by ***Bruce DePalma***

The Secret of the Faraday Disc

"Primary causes are unknown to us; but are subject to simple and constant laws, which may be discovered by observation, the study of them being the object of natural philosophy." - Fourier

_____

The Faraday disc is a magnetised wheel. A wheel is an intrinsically self-defining object. It becomes itself only when rotating. The properties of the wheel are determined by the experiments which involve it. The statement: "wheels within wheels" is the philosophical interpretation. Through the Faraday Disc we can connect the forces of magnetism and electricity to the inertial properties of space and time.

An interesting problem is the inertial frame sense of the Earth moving through space. The Laws of Inertia govern the material objects resting on the surface of the earth. But what of the space surrounding the Earth. Would it be the electric, magnetic, or gravitational field which stabilised the inertial frame or can we posit an inertial field of matter. It is clear that the properties of phenomena occurring within matter are conveyed to the space surrounding without matter.

Because of the confusion and ambiguity created by Einstein's "Principle of Equivalence", inertia and gravitational forces have been linked. The search for a purely inertial field has been proscribed.

If a field exists around matter which conveys the inertial condition of that matter to the surrounding space then the general principle would be: a transport mechanism exists which serves to communicate the internal condition of matter to the surrounding space. Let us call the inertial condition conveyed to surrounding space by matter the od field.

The od field of matter can be manipulated through rotation, creating the anisotropic inertial effects observed in rotating gyroscopes. Forced precession of the rotating gyroscope creates such a strong interaction with the local inertial, od, field that the precessing gyro can be said to "lock in space" with respect to the local inertial frame. The motion of a mass point in the rotor of a precessing gyroscope is unique and is known as streptoid, (Gk. twisting), and is not a combination of rotation and translation which are supposed to describe all mechanical motions.

Trinics, the calculus of three dimensional motion is in its infancy. The inventor of this calculus is John Sohn Wolfe, now deceased, and his book is: Neo-Principia Mathematica, as yet unpublished.

It is now recognised there are three classes of motion, i.e. translation, rotation, and streptation. Streptation includes precession, nutation, and higher orders of three dimensional motion. In order to extend the science of mechanics the following experiments are suggested:

1) F = MA is not obeyed by an object in streptation. What are the laws of force for such an object?

2) Momentum is not conserved in an elastic collision of an object undergoing streptation with a non-moving control. What are the laws of elastic collisions of streptating objects?

3) What are the laws of inertia for a streptating object. Would the idea of variable inertia including positive and negative values be appropriate?

4) The idea of an od field that could alter the mechanical and inertial properties of material objects is not part of the knowledge of contemporary mechanics. Should it be, or should the ideas of mechanics end at the surface of all mechanical objects?

The limits of scientific conception which emerged in the 19th century can be expressed in the "action at a distance" and wave propagation hypotheses requiring some sort of spatial medium or aether. Twentieth century particle physics and the hypothesis of the neutrino opened the way to a conceptualisation of space filled with a sea of particles. A space filled with a sea of particles interpenetrating matter and possessing a relaxation time such that the internal condition of matter was impressed on them and was thus conveyed to the surrounding space could be the mechanism for a transport process wherein the internal condition of matter; electric, magnetic, gravitational, heat, charge, radioactivity, inertial et al. was conveyed to the surrounding space.

I call the particle whose condition is an impression or memory of its passage through matter, a psion. Thus the basic condition of empty space is a psion field. Radiation laws of emissivity vs temperature and intensity drop off with distance, i.e. 1/r, 1/r2, and 1/r3 dependencies are related to the relaxation time of the impression created on the particles by their passage through matter. One could assume these particles, psions, travel at the speed of light. The term psion is meant to imply an atom of consciousness which retains an impression of the internal condition of matter through which it has passed.

The Faraday Disc

The Faraday Disc [reference 1] is generally thought to be a two piece machine consisting of a conducting disc rotating proximate to the north or south pole of an axially suspended fixed magnet. It can be said that this invention was in part suggested by the earlier work of Arago and Barlow. The truly unique invention made December 26, 1831 consisted of the discovery that the magnet and disc could be cemented together, rotated jointly, and the same voltage could be obtained by sliding contacts touching the centre and edge of the conducting disc as was obtained when the magnet was fixed and the disc rotated alone.

Ideas of flux line cutting and induced voltages were brought forward to explain the mechanism of voltage generation in the rotating disc but when these were applied to the two situations of disc rotating independently or together with the magnet, they lead to contradictory interpretations.

The true discovery of Faraday was that relative motion was not necessary for the generation of electricity. If rare earth or superconducting magnets had been available in the days of Faraday and Maxwell the one-piece homopolar machine might have become an article of commerce. Comparisons of the energy efficiency of this construction with two-piece Faraday or induction machines would have been made. The future we now live in would have been energised by the one-piece machine and the mechanical equivalent of heat would no longer square with the electrical equivalent of heat. What this would mean in terms of contemporary theories can only be guessed at.

Because the Faraday discovery, now known as the N-machine Space Power Generator is not perfect, it will never be possible to reduce the drag of such a machine to zero in the production of an arbitrarily large quantity of electrical power. The reason drag is intrinsic is because the same space whose polarisation elicits electrical power also contains the inertial frame reference for the machine.

Experiments [ref. 2] performed by the author have directly demonstrated the dragging of a purely mechanical rotating reference frame against a fixed one.

The force relationship existing between magnetised objects directly illustrates the interaction of separate inertial frames linked magnetically. It is possible to infer N-machine drag will be reduced in outer space remote from the inertial influence of the sun and planets.

In the Faraday disc experiment the instrumentality of evocation of the magnetic field partakes in the inertial frame-sense. Yet the magnet does not partake in any reaction torque. The output torque of the disc is referenced to the local inertial frame. Thus the magnet only connects the generated torque to the local inertial frame.

This suggests that if the magnet were to rotate with the disc the torque output of the machine would be with respect to the rotating inertial frame of the magnet, although there would still be no nett torque reaction of the disc against the attached rotating magnet.

In the Faraday disc, the torque is relative to the reference frame of the instrumentality which is the evocateur of the magnetic field.

Unlike the repulsion of the hysteresis or eddy current drag machines, the generator drag of a Faraday disc must be an intrinsic drag manifestation of the precipitation of electricity. Consequently allowing the magnet to rotate with the disc will increase the electrical power output by not letting the drag appear twice. Once with respect of the electrical power generation drag - akin to the locking in space of the precessing inertial gyroscope and twice by the coupling of such drag to the inertial plane of the Earth via the instrumentality of the magnet. If the magnet rotates then the inertial reference is no longer to the Earth but to the rotating reference frame of the magnet.

In the Faraday disc, part of the drag arises from the intrinsic drag of electron collection relative to the local frame, what I call non-reactive drag. The balance of the drag derives from direct, action-reaction, drag of the rotating polarised member against the Earth reference frame coupled through the instrumentality of the magnet.

In the two piece machines, (either induction or Homopolar), the reactive drag coupling is accentuated by the proximity of the mass of the stator. This cannot be changed in the induction machines but the one-piece Homopolar geometry avoids excessive stator drag by eliminating the stator. What remains is the reactive rotor coupling to local space without the presence of ferrous matter, to which the rotor magnetic field could couple, and the intrinsic electron collection drag referenced to the local space reference frame.

The principle of equivalence exhorts the equivalency of gravitational and inertial forces, but gravitation is not a relative force, i.e. it exists independently of relative motion. Although the voltages derived from homo-polar and induction machines may be equal, the drags resulting from the processes are unequal.

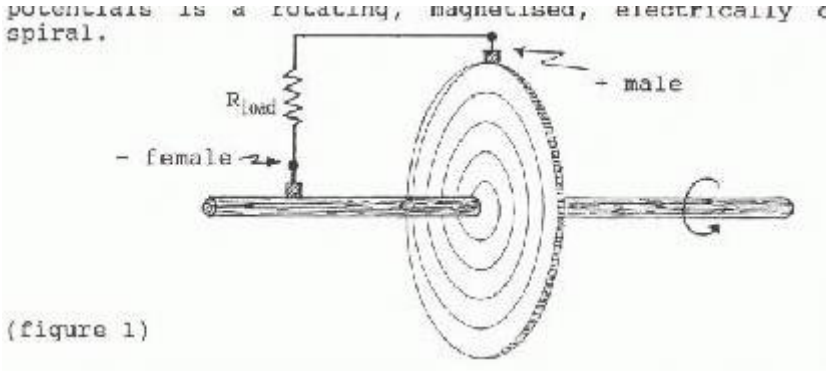
Copper is an insulator for the recombination of male-female energies. i.e. internal resistance = zero, with perfect insulation. I had always been taught that although the voltage in a magnetically linked circuit was Blv the current which could be drawn was limited by the series resistance of the circuit. Since the voltage developed across the terminals of moving wire arises from space why should the current being drawn be limited by the internal resistance of the wire connecting the terminals?

The situation resolves itself when we regard what is developed across the terminals of the moving magnetically linked wire as a male-female polarisation and that recombination of the developed potentials is resisted by the insulating action of the copper or silver "conductor".

The reason copper and silver are good conductors is because they resist the recombination of the male-female polarisations and can conduct these polarisations to the point where they are merged to recombine in some socially useful manner.

The electrical metals are useful because they can be used to convey the electrical potentialities from point to point while at the same time they insulate them from recombination, the state of neutralisation ultimately resulting in heat.

The simplest machine for the mechanical extraction of electrical potentials is a rotating, magnetised, electrically conducting spiral.



(figure 1)

For simplicity the voltage pickoff points are indicated as brushes. In practice both contacts are liquid metal in a symmetrical circumferential arrangement where the current flow is wholly radial into and out of the machine. Since it has not been noted that electrical solenoids or coils commence to rotate when energised, it is clear that application of voltage to the sliding contacts will not cause the machine to commence rotation.

On the other hand if the conducting spiral is caused to rotate at high speed and an electrical load is connected between the terminals of the rotating spiral a voltage is quickly developed. This effect can be

initiated by a small "inducer" coil or permanent magnet brought in proximity to the rotating spiral. The flux from this magnet initiates the current buildup in the rotating spiral. For short term experiments currents of 25-50 Kilo-amperes can be developed in a load of sufficiently low resistance.

What is important about this experiment is its non-reciprocity, i.e. the rotating spiral can produce voltage and power when energised but a spiral conductor is not known to rotate when a current is caused to flow in it.

What force or influence governs the local reference frame? When the precessing gyroscope locks in space because of its streptoid (twisting) motion does it lock into the space through which the Earth is moving at 5 miles/second, or does it lock into the local (Earth) frame, but why?

The magnetic field produced by current flow through the spiral is a distortion of the local space. Thus we can say the magnetic field links the rotating frame of the spiral with local space.

The characteristic of a rotating inertial frame (generated by a rotating real mechanical object) is an inertial anisotropy such that for axial measurements the inertia increases but for radial motions the inertial mass decreases. This distortion of inertial isotropy existing in the space around a rotating object is called an od field. Although the magnetic field links the local inertial frame the space of the local frame is distorted and modified by the inertially anisotropic od field created by the rotation of a real mechanical object. The result of this is to reduce the dragging action of an electrically polarised rotating spiral for motions in the plane of rotation. Since the plane of the spiral is the rotational plane it can be expected that there would be a reduction in drag of such a machine in comparison with an induction machine producing the same amount of power. A fact borne out by experiment.

It is clear from this that the space of the local inertial frame can be distorted magnetically and odically. The inertial anisotropy of the od field reduces the reaction forces generated by the extraction of electrical current from the rotating conducting spiral. If inertial dragging can be eliminated in this way, then the remaining drag must be due to the creation of the condition of precipitation of the male-female polarities and their resistance to depolarising effects, i.e. electrical loading.

In such machines it is easy to compensate magnetic field distortion through current withdrawal by a proximate fixed compensation disc wherein the output current is caused to flow in the opposite direction. Thus polarisation created in the rotating spiral can be made independent of the flow of current since no magnetic field disturbance is noted in the compensated machine with the withdrawal of current. Under these

conditions can it be said that polarisation (male-female) alone can invoke the flow of electrical current and that the magnetic field itself results from male-female recombination within conductors?

What is precipitated is quantised electrical charge with the evolution of heat - substances give off heat when they crystalise, and the recombination of the polarities with the evolution of heat.

Whether it be the generation of the polarities or the merging of the polarities, heat is evolved in both processes. In the cosmic cycle of generation, preservation and destruction, heat is evolved in generation and destruction and equilibrium is saved in preservation.

The heat of evolution of electrons is reflected in the spatial drag of the primitive rotating spiral N machine. The balance of the drag is contributed from the linkage of inertial frames through magnetism, i.e. a polarised conducting disc is linked to the local space frame through the spatial distortion of magnetism which can be accentuated by the near presence of ferrous (paramagnetic) objects, magnetically permeable structures - stators -, for magnetic flux path closing.

Mass is coupled to the local inertial frame through the mechanism of inertia. Magnetic linkages to ferromagnetic stators contribute additional drag.

The contributions from the different sources can be itemised thus:

1) heat of electronic creation of polarities.
(heat of evolution of electrons)
2) intrinsic spatial drag of a magnetised rotating
polarised conducting disc.
3) increase of intrinsic spatial drag through magnetic
interaction with a proximate ferromagnetic object,
i.e. a stator*.

* The stator presents a modification of the space in which the rotor must operate. Under this condition the intrinsic drag would be greater in comparison with free space.

In general, the primitive machine is the rotating magnetised spiral. This is an antenna which reduces the spatial magnetised energy to a form utilisable by mankind, i.e. the positive and negative polarities of electricity. As with all antennas, field distortions introduced by the close proximity of ferro-magnetised objects, stators, upset the symmetry of energy withdrawal and interfere with the operation of the antenna.

Higher orders of symmetry are employed in the cylinder machines. The rotating magnetised spiral is in relation to the cosmical time energy as the dipole antenna is to electromagnetism. Rotation and magnetism are combined in a material object constructed from an element wherein the recombination of the permitted polarities is minimal. That is the N machine. We are definable by our thoughts and our thoughts have reached the limit of resolution.

The heats of electronic precipitation and recombination cannot be said to be equal since the difference between the two rates must account for the presence of electrons in the Universe, while at the same time the Universe is neither getting hotter or colder. Thus in most cases one could safely say the heats of generation and recombination are equal. Ohm's Law can be said to apply, but one cannot rule out the possibility of a special condition, i.e. superconductivity, where different Laws apply. For an N machine with a superconducting rotor is the heat of electronic generation 0 or is a superconductor a special state of matter with a zero heat of electronic generation and recombination. If there is a connection between heat of electronic liberation and N machine drag then a superconducting rotor should be tested in comparison with a similar machine constructed of "normal", i.e. non-superconducting materials.

The Secret of the Faraday Disc

All science consists of the elaboration of principles whose manipulation attempts to describe the continuous palate of Nature. So when I speak of the Faraday Disc I can look upon it as a powerful magical

spell or I think I can understand it in terms of the causality of logic. Does understanding something remove the mystery?

The gyroscope is a totally mysterious object. Attempts to understand it mathematically have failed to explain anomalous inertial and gravitational behaviour. Do we understand electricity? On deep examination electrical laws can be shown to be inconsistent with Newton's Laws. We have a working relationship with magnets and wires in electrical machines, is more necessary?

It seems to me that thinking in the abstract, and the formation of theories is helpful because the existence of these theories can posit new experiments. In Reality anything can be done, but of all the things which can be done, which are the significant experiments? And why are they significant? The implicit circularity of logic closes it and brings us back to significance in terms of the principles on which our theories are based. So do we know anything except the defined concepts of relationships between elementary experiments?

We accept a self-organising principle in Nature which defines itself. In terms of written memorabilia logic defines itself as a self-organising principle in Nature. If we leave the world of the printed page we enter the realm of music and subtler vibrations not susceptible to logic. Is that where our science ends? The tree becomes once more the tree and the forest the forest. We do not get the world we think we want, we get the world that is going to happen.

Bruce DePalma

References:

1) Faraday, Michael, Experimental Researches in Electricity. 3 vols. London: Richard and John Edward Taylor, 1839-1855.

2) DePalma, Bruce, Pendulum Experiment Data (The Force Machine), 1975; available from DePalma Institute.

Next Paper

Back to Homepage

The Generation of a Unidirectional Force

by **Bruce E. DePalma**

Summary: The theoretical prediction and experimental elucidation of the variable ratio of inertial to gravitational mass of a constrained gyroscope under forced precession opens up a new field of Inertial Mechanics. The controllability of inertial mass makes possible the generation of thrust by mechanical motion alone. A new device, the Linear Force Machine, is described which operates on a heretofore unrecognised interaction between rotation, magnetism, and inertia, to generate a unidirectional force as a solid state interaction. The application of a controlled and directed mass field flow to the containment of a controlled thermonuclear power reaction is discussed.

The Generation of a Unidirectional Force

Introduction: The mechanical generation of a unidirectional force, is shown to be a consequence of the variable inertia property of matter.

The Linear Force Machine: A series of experiments[1], has elucidated a variability in the ratio of inertial to gravitational mass of real objects. The key to the unsuspected variability of inertia of real material object lies in heretofore unrecognised properties of rotation. The possibility of inertial control makes practical the generation of a unidirectional force through purely mechanical interactions.

There are many ways to control inertia of objects, but all of them are based on the primary interaction of rotation and inertia. The simplest manifestation of the phenomena is the rotation of a spherical material object. Depending on the speed of rotation, the inertial mass of the object will vary as the square of its rotational velocity. The ratio of inertial to gravitational mass may be found by pendulum experiments. This ratio is defined as the OD number, this quantity having found to be dependent on the angular velocity of rotation of the test object, its composition and geometry, and the value of linear acceleration which is applied to the rotating object to test for inertial mass. All things considered then:

$$^{N}od = \frac{\text{inertial mass}}{\text{gravitational mass}}$$

For the simple spherical metallic object, the spinning ball, the od number may reach factors of five or so as the rotational speed is increased to the point where the object will explode, i.e. 50,000 rpm for a 1 inch steel ball bearing. For practical controllability of inertia, larger inertial variations must be created and be subject to control other than the rotational acceleration of a test object to 50,000 rpm and then back to zero again as part of a cycle.

A much more powerful interaction takes place through the precession of a constrained spinning gyroscope. The ratio, inertial/gravitational mass, of a constrained spinning gyroscope can easily reach a factor of several hundred, depending on the velocity of precession and the rotational speed. N_{od} is, (at least) a function of the square of the precessional velocity. That is:

$$N_{od}\ (\text{precession}) = K\varpi^2\Omega^2 + 1$$

Where ϖ = gyro angular velocity
and Ω = angular velocity of gyro precession

K is a geometrical and physical constant.

A suitable mechanism for the demonstration of the unidirectional force is a mechanical arrangement based on the force machine. A force machine, c.f. figure (1), is a combination of two mechanically identical gyroscopes, rotating coplanar and with parallel axes, in

opposite directions at equal angular velocities. Such a device allows us to study the properties of rotation without interference from gyroscopic torques.

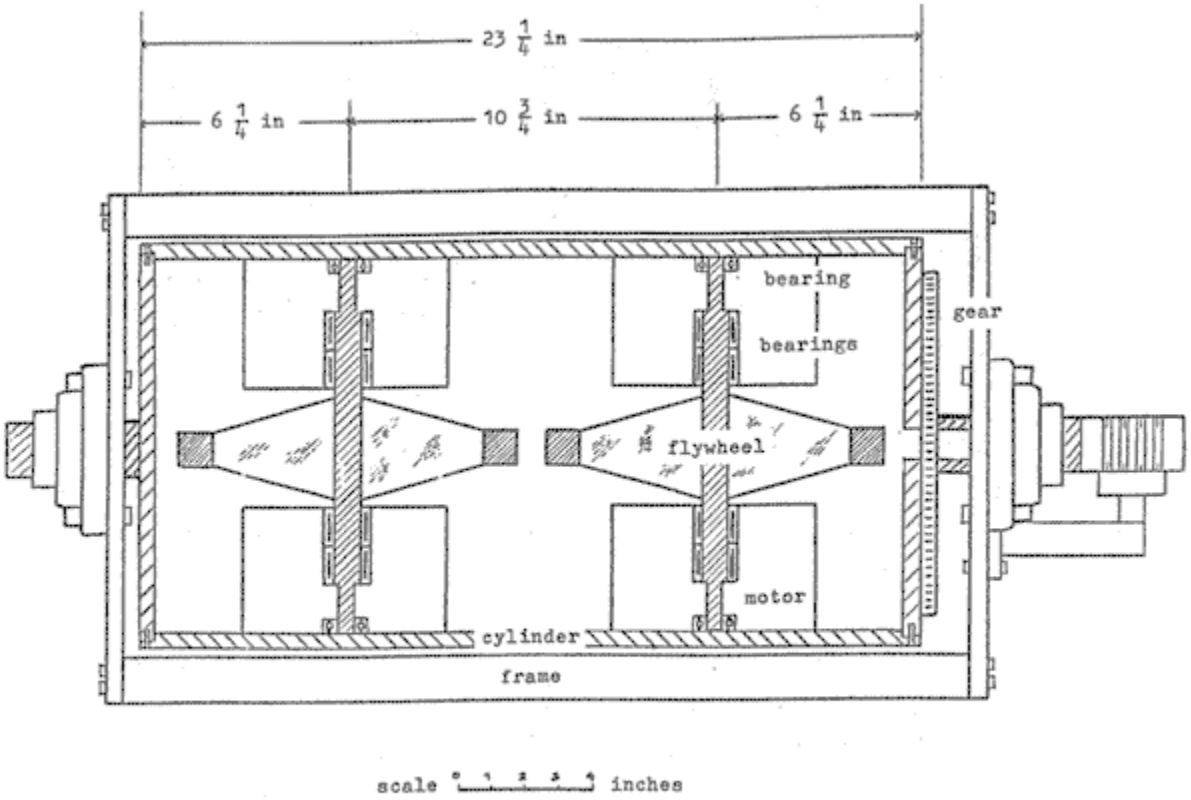
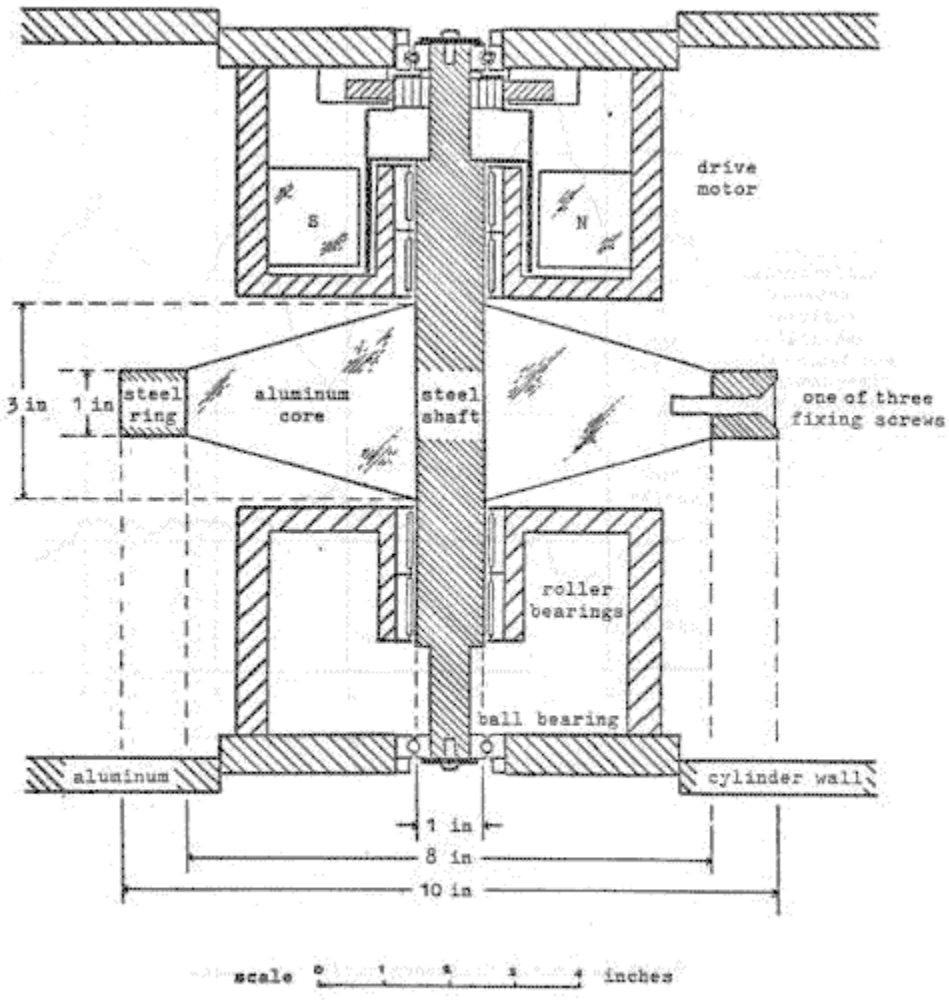


Figure 1. The Force Machine



Details of the Force Machine Flywheel

Figure (1a)

Since inertia is isotropic, it is clear that inertial changes engendered from procession are reflected in linear inertial changes as well. A sequence of operation is indicated. Consider the energized (gyros turning) force machine. The machine is pushed away from the experimenter in the low inertia (no precession) condition. When the machine is pulled back, however, the gyros are precessed at some angular velocity Ω. The condition of precession multiplies the inertia of the rotating gyroscopes by a factor of several hundred times. This is reflected linearly and presents a strong resistance to the force exerted by the experimenter attempting to return the machine to its original, (near) position.

A combination of linear and torsional oscillations, (the latter at $^1/_2$ the angular frequency of the former), will produce a unidirectional reaction force in the direction of linear oscillation of the energized force machine

A phase diagram showing the relationship of the linear velocity to torsional oscillation and the direction of net momentum flow, appears in figure (2). A combination of mechanical linkages to accomplish this effect in a rapid cyclic manner is shown in figure (3). The resultant momentum flow is a product of N_{od} (precessional) f(t) and v(t) (linear motion), and represents the unidirectional reaction force.

A) Velocity V(t)

force machine
linear
reciprocation

B) OD Number $N_{OD}(t)$

$= K\omega^2\Omega^2 + 1$

C) Impulse I(t)

$= \int_0^t F dt$

$= \int_0^t \frac{d}{dt}(N_{OD} m_g) v(t) dt$

where m_g is the gravitational mass of the active force machine

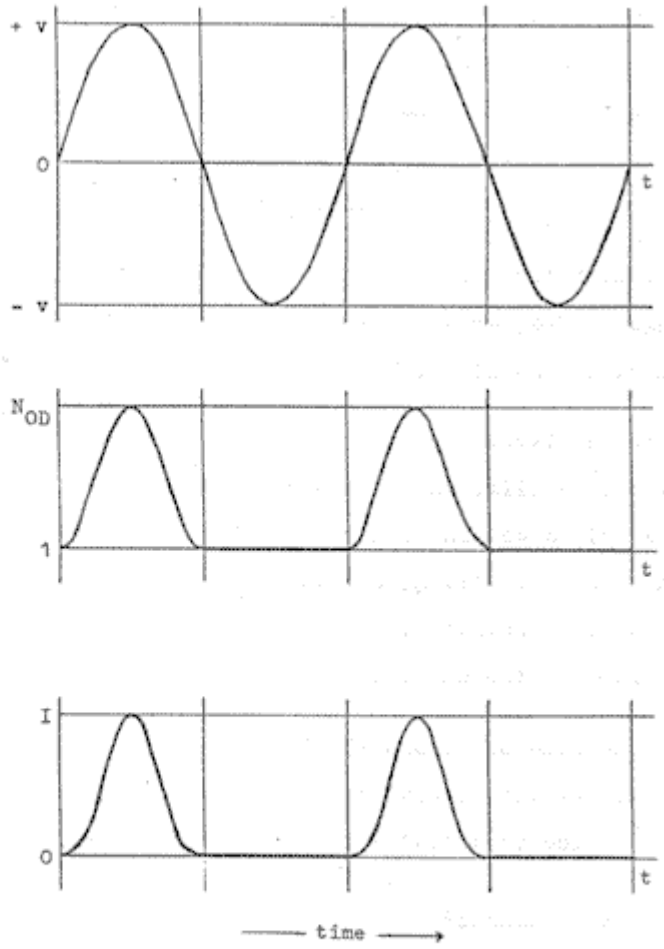


Figure (2) Phase Diagram

Shows the relationship of linear reciprocation to torsional oscillation, (driven precession) in the production of a unidirectional force.

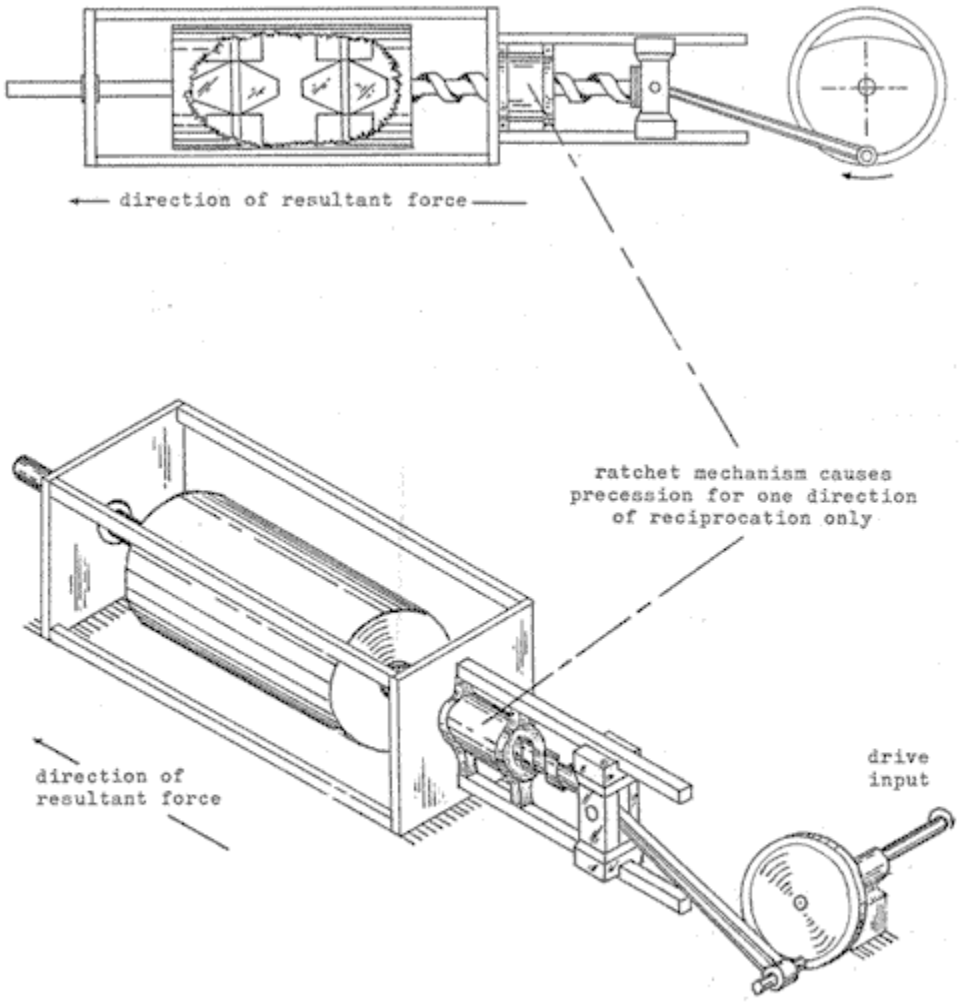

direction of resultant force
ratchet mechanism causes precession for one direction of reciprocation only
direction of resultant force
drive input

Figure 3. Linear Force Machine (mechanical)

The machine of figure (3) has been constructed in our laboratory and delivers unidirectional reaction force in the pulsating manner expected. The device is called a Linear Force Machine.

Inertial Mechanics: The field of inertial mechanics refers to that class of mechanical experiments wherein inertia becomes a variable. Although the mechanical force machine demonstrates the usefulness of the variable inertia concept in the generation of a unidirectional force; there are several reasons why such a machine stands in relation to its ultimate form in the same wise as the early rotating mechanical radio frequency generators stand in relation to the modern high power vacuum tube or transistor radio frequency power oscillators. In the first place the delivery of force or momentum impulses is in a pulsating manner. It would be highly desirable to have the delivery of force or momentum in a steady manner. Secondly, the necessity of maintaining the condition of energization of the force machine requires a steady high speed rotation of constrained gyroscopes. As well as the necessity for the supplying of the rotational excitation via electric motors or mechanical gearing, the necessity for sturdy bearings to support the gyros under intermittent reciprocating precessional torque reactions. The fact that these are problems of a conventional sort, which can be easily solved through accessible bearing technology, does not mitigate against the search for a more desirable rotational-inertial interaction.

In the linear force machine thus far described, the form of the motion imparted to the force machine, is called "three dimensional". The form of motion where driven precession is coupled with linear oscillation is called "streptation", a derivative of the Greek word for twisting.

What is desired is a mode whereby streptoid motion can be achieved without mechanical linkages and reciprocation. Such a machine would achieve the generation of unidirectional force without pulsation.

Inertial Drive: The ideal inertial drive would achieve a smooth flow of momentum in a desired direction with the resultant reaction force of steady and constant magnitude. The method of accomplishing this result is through a heretofore unrecognized magnetic

interaction. With reference to figure (4) we observe a rod of medium hard magnetic material suspended within the gap of a permanent magnet. The length to diameter ratio of the magnetic core determines the dimensions of the magnetic gap. From the front to rear of the machine the magnetic gap is twisted 180 degrees. The magnetic core is suspended on bearings designed to withstand whatever thrusts are generated by the machine.

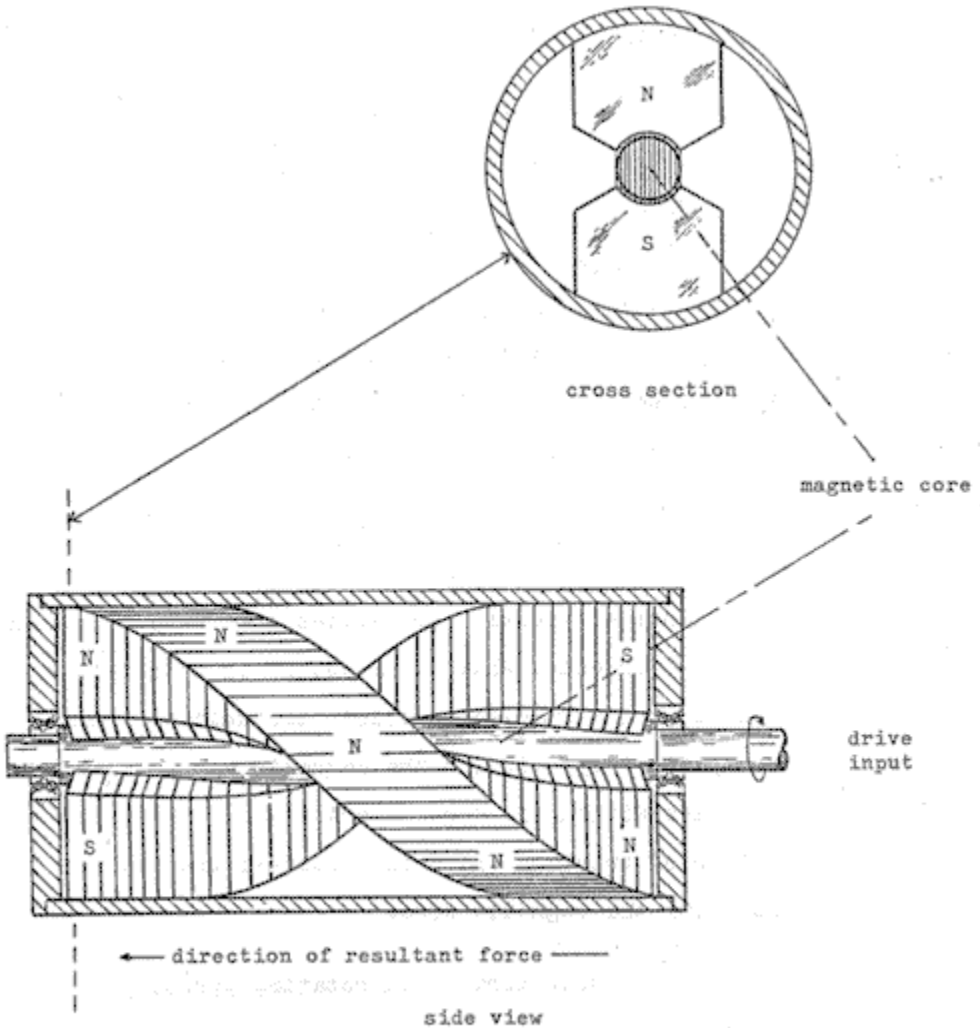


Figure 4. Linear Force Machine (magnetic)

Within the gap of the permanent magnet the magnetic induction is maintained such that the magnetic core is saturated under all conditions of operation of the machine. Under such conditions the external magnetic field maintains alignment of the magnetic dipoles within the material such that no projections of internally generated torque vectors, produced by rotation of the magnetic core within the gap, can appear in the drive axis. This is the familiar disappearance of hysteresis torques under saturation conditions, and represents the condition of constraint of a rotating gyroscope.

Motion of a magnetic material in a magnetic field sufficient to cause saturation elicits the identical inertial properties that have been found in rotating real mechanical objects. What is necessary is to obtain the streptoid three dimensional motion in order to elicit the unidirectional force. This is simply accomplished by twisting the magnetic gap so that in rotation the magnetic dipoles within the core material are both twisted and translated. The combination of twisting and unidirectional translation is simply accomplished by rotating the magnetic core.

In like manner to the precession torques of rotating gyroscopes, the hardness of the magnetic core material will determine the strength of the interaction. The ultimate force handling capacity of the machine will be limited by the demagnetization of the rotating core through inability of the external field to maintain constraint over the magnetic dipole interaction.

The machine of figure (4) becomes a fundamental drive unit, capable of generating a thrust against "space" itself, and thus may replace all earlier methods of generating unidirectional motion, i.e. gears wheels transmission units for road travel, and propellers and jets for airborne vehicles.

The Mass Field Effect: The ability to enhance the inertia of a rotating object controllably makes for the possibility of controlling the flow of inertia. The mass field or OD field represents the possibility of storing energy in the inertial property of space. That this has been shown as a field which exists is the result of our prior experiments. Now the possibility of a directional flow of that inertia, the mass field, exists as a concomitant of the operation of the linear force machine. A directed mass field flow can have useful mechanical applications.

The Hydrogen Fusion Reaction: Although it is cloaked in many mysterious terms relating to the properties of nuclear plasmas, the fusion of hydrogen to helium is nothing more than another form of burning or combustion which can only take place under conditions found in the interior of stars. Creation of such a condition here on Earth entails the creation of a region of space, a "bottle", wherein the proper temperature and conditions for such a reaction are maintained. At a temperature of 10^9 degrees K, the necessary conditions can be maintained only through a field of force.

Prior attempts to contain the reaction through electric and magnetic interactions with the charged plasma have failed through the inability to generate sufficient forces for containment. Although at present, it is just an experimental possibility, it is suggestive to consider a containment region maintained through the mass field flow of a suitable number of linear force machines arranged geometrically with their force vectors convergent to delimit the reaction region.

Mass Field Flow: When an OD or mass field is created, its first order effect is to enhance the inertia of material objects immersed within the active region. Momentum can also be transmitted through a mass field, and this is responsible for the conundrum of a "mass field flow".

In general we associate a flow with the movement of material. The flow of momentum associated with the mass field of a linear force machine, is, a directed flow of inertia which acts to produce a linear force on mass particles immersed within the field. The resulting flow which takes place, is described by the motion of test mass particles. Thus, although the mass field does not itself flow, test particles immersed within it are acted or by forces which cause motions similar to those of the fluid flow in liquid and gasses.

On the basis of this analogy we can see how a region of containment can be created by the geometrically symmetrical and radially inward convergence of directed mass field flow. In many respects the magnetic core of a linear force machine resembles an antenna whose directivity is a function of the length to diameter ratio of the rotating member. If this relationship holds true, it is suggestive to consider the degree of focusability of these beams and the attractive and repulsive forces which may be set up in a properly directed

array. The potentialities of these arrangements need to be explored in every possible detail in view of the possible vital payoff in terms of the controlled fusion reaction. Other possibilities of controlled and directed mass field flow are left to the imagination of the observer.

Conclusion: The linear force machine, as a mechanical prime mover, replaces gear trains, propellers and jets, as a device for the generation of thrust with one moving part, and the polarity of thrust determined by the sense of input shaft rotation, this machine becomes a fundamental tool of our civilization. In degree of sophistication, this machine represents the level of scientific inquiry of our society. The forces which use and make ready this device for the benefit of society, will have at their disposal a tool of unprecedented force and power. The use of this machine to enable the controlled thermonuclear fusion reaction will inaugurate a new dawn of civilized society on this planet, and will inaugurate the entrance of Man into interplanetary space and ultimately the stars.

22 April 1974

Bruce E. DePalma

(1) references to the force machine experiments:

a) Antigravity 9 January 1973

b) The Force Machine Experiment 9 January 1973

c) The OD Effect - A New Physical Phenomena 9 June 1973

d) The OD Effect - Radio Frequency Shift Expt. 17 June 1973

e) The Effect of Gravity on Rotating Objects 18 March 1974

Acknowledgement is given to **Mr. John S. Wolf**, (formerly of) 741 Torrington Place, Dayton, Ohio 45406, for the independent development of the theory of the relationship of inertial to gravitational mass of a precessing gyroscope, and to whom the terms "mass field effect" and "streptation", are credited. Mr. Wolf is one of the pioneer investigators in this new field of inertial mechanics.

Back to Homepage